

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL XXXIV. NO. 105

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29 1899.—SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2137

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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HON. A. SEWALL

Arrives Yesterday by America Maru.

Father of U. S. Special Agent Views on American Politics and Policy in Pacific.

Hon. Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., who was the candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Bryan ticket three years ago, was among the passengers arriving on the steamer America Maru yesterday from San Francisco. He will visit his son, Harold Sewall, in Honolulu a few weeks before continuing his voyage to Hongkong and Manila, and expects to make a brief stop in this city on his way home a few months hence.

Unlike Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sewall is something of an expansionist. At any rate, chatting with a representative of the Advertiser, Mr. Sewall said: "No, I differ from Mr. Bryan regarding our territorial acquisitions. Now that we have taken them I am heartily in favor of holding them and making the most of them. Give them a uniform government, say like that of four territories in the United States. I do not know just what Senator Culion proposes, but a territorial form of government would no doubt be most satisfactory, and I believe it will be adopted before long. It is not wise to place obstacles in the way of the administration's efforts to settle this question of placing our new colonies on a sound foundation. This is an age of progress, and we should take advantage of it."

"Annexation has of course been a good thing for Hawaii, the islands having probably doubled in value since coming under our jurisdiction. The islands will continue to increase in importance, too, and Honolulu is bound to become a great seaport and an respects a much finer city than it is at present. The Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba will also grow in importance and wealth. Cuba, like the others, will naturally become ours and should be given territorial government.

"I believe the heads of the Republican and Democratic tickets will be the same as before. McKinley will be nominated, and it appears to be pretty well understood that Mr. Root, secretary of war, will be the candidate for the vice-presidency. Will I accept a place with Mr. Bryan? Well, I am not a candidate. I do not think, furthermore, that it would be good policy to have a candidate from a section of the country where the party cannot expect an electoral vote. But the Democratic party is deserving of my best efforts, and I should probably not decline nomination.

"But as for the issues of Democratic party in the last campaign, the country is in too prosperous a condition to warrant the expectation that they would win in the next contest. The entire country, from one end to the other, is extremely prosperous. Money is plentiful, and while times are so good people will not strive to have proposed reforms adopted. The issues may be brought forward when conditions change again for the worse, but there is no hope of their adoption under the present situation."

Commenting upon the territorial acquisitions of the United States, Mr. Sewall said: "What the United States should be considering is the partitioning of China, with a view of securing her share of territory which is before long to be divided among the nations." He appears to have a full realization of the tremendous future growth of American commerce in the Pacific.

### Hiring German Troops

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Despite repeated British denials, it seems to be a fact that British agents are busy in many of the rural districts in Germany hiring veterans for service in South Africa. Several well-authenticated cases have been reported this week, but the following incident seems conclusive.

The District Court of Hamburg has just issued an order for the arrest of a British agent named York for hiring a number of German peasants in the neighborhood for military service, which, under the imperial laws, is a criminal offense.

There is nothing, however, to interfere with Herr Krupp in the manufacture of steel shells for the British army. A local paper announces that 25,000 shells are being made on a "rush" order and that the men are working night and day.

### Fall of Ladysmith Predicted.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—General Buller's reverse was the subject of almost universal comment in the Austrian press today. Most of the papers incline to the assumption that General Buller's military motives in hurrying engagements are found in the situation at Ladysmith, and they conclude that capitulation of that place shortly may be expected.

The Neue Freie Presse says: "If the attack was the outcome of a political consideration there could only have been the excitement prevailing among the Afrikanders and the state of public opinion in England."

## BRITISH WAR SPIRIT IS FLAMING HIGH

## Great Reinforcements Will Go to South Africa.

## LORDS ROBERTS AND KITCHENER ORDERED TO THE FRONT

### Major General Lawton Killed in the Philippines—Other Telegraphic News of Special Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Ominous silence continues regarding Generals Buller and Methuen. Some interesting details of the battle of Colenso have been received to the effect that the fight was a drawn battle and that British troops are keeping an eye on the abandoned guns, while one telegram records their recovery by a party of volunteers. But there was no confirmation of these reports. The names of 137 non-commissioned officers and men who were killed have been forwarded instead of 117 as at first reported.

There was no fresh news from General Gatacre.

General French has another encounter with the Boers on Tuesday, when the New Zealanders distinguished themselves under a heavy fire. The latest dispatch of Saturday from Modder River refers to an exchange of shots between the Boers and General Methuen's outposts. The Boers still hold their position at Magersfontein. The town of Jacobsdal is also in their hands.

But little credence is placed in the report that the guns lost by the British were not captured by the Boers. Had the story been true General Buller must have referred to it. Buller's artillery cannot now muster much more than thirty guns, while the captured British weapons have no doubt been mounted in the Boer lines and can be used, since the ammunition wagons seem to have been lost with them.

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Remarkable, indeed, were the scenes in Pall Mall yesterday. Of late at the War Office we have grown accustomed to see ladies in magnificent toilets, wives, mothers and sisters of officers at the front, and modestly clad relatives of soldiers elbowing each other, all with the same anxiety depicted in their faces and the same heaviness of heart. It was in the center hall and outside in the streets that the scene yesterday was quite new. Instead of the usual war news seekers bands of stalwart, athletic, big-boned young men were assembled. They were of a build which showed them to be of a race accustomed to live an outdoor life. They had healthy-looking color in their cheeks. All of them were well dressed, most of them affecting a jaunty-colored waistcoat, sporting hunting cravat, leather gaiters and boots which looked more like those made for a day's shooting than those which are generally seen in swell Pall Mall. They came in crowds; they were eager, talkative and kept darting in and out of the doors and passages of the War Office. Many of them saluted Lord Lansdowne and Lord Londonderry, who each remained for a considerable period.

All of these able-bodied, sportsman-like youths differed from the usual crowd, inasmuch as they were not there with the usual question, "What news?" nor were their faces anxious. Their expression was eager. What they wanted to find out, what they were there for, was to know how they could get to the war—how they could be embodied in England's citizen army of irregular troops.

Volunteers Eager.

According to the War Office during the day from throughout the country comes offers of service from 100,000 of yeomanry and volunteers, all prepared to equip themselves under the terms or broad latitude of the rule as to clothing, which really only restricts them to neutral colors, so as not to be too conspicuous targets for Boer sharpshooters. Further offers of voluntary service were coming in so fast yesterday afternoon that it was impossible to attend to them. They came by post, by telegraph wire and cables from the east and the west, Australia, Canada, Malta and the Cape, and from almost every region where the British colonies flourish.

Everywhere the war fever is visible. People thought the war fever was great when war was declared, but it was nothing to what on every side is witnessed today, and what was most remarkable is that women are just as keen as men. Almost every woman, be she a star in society or on the stage, tells you with deep yearning that she wants to be a nurse. If men and women were to be allowed to have their own way just now Great Britain would speedily be depopulated and find its populous on African soil.

Fears for Methuen.

LONDON, Dec. 21, 4:45 a. m.—The gravity of the military situation is again becoming accentuated in the public mind owing to the complete absence of news. Nothing has been heard from Lord Methuen since Sunday, and it is feared that his communications have been cut. If this be so his position is critical.

The Neue Freie Presse says: "If the attack was the outcome of a political consideration there could only have been the excitement prevailing among the Afrikanders and the state of public opinion in England."

## MORE DEATHS

### Chinese and a Native Succumb.

#### Quarantine Patrol Quietly Effectuated—Householders Minus Servants—A Suspect.

##### DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Maunakina, native boy, at Kewalo, 4 a. m., Dec. 28; post-mortem examination revealed plague symptoms and body was cremated as a plague victim.

Chinese, who was brought to Health Office December 27th at night and sent to Kakaako hospital; died early yesterday morning; post-mortem examination by Drs. Kobayashi and Mori showed death resulted from bubonic plague.

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## BRITISH WAR SPIRIT IS FLAMING HIGH

(Continued from Page 1.)

A correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing from Modder river last Saturday, says: "The Boer position, already formidable on December 11th, has since been greatly strengthened, extending for a distance of twelve miles. It is entrenched according to the most modern methods throughout its entire length; wire fences have been placed before all the trenches at every point; guns have been put in position, and there is every evidence that the Boers are well supplied with ammunition. Only a powerful attacking force can hope to make a successful attack."

The Times, in an article from the pen of a military expert, laments the dispersion of the British forces, quotes the maxim of Napoleon in favor of concentration, and regrets that Lord Methuen did not retire to Orange river a week ago.

The latest dispatches received seem to show that the British forces are standing on the defensive at all points. General Buller is ordering the troops now arriving at Cape Town to proceed to Durban to reinforce the Natal column. Absence of news from him has led to a surmise that he is trying to join General White by a flank movement.

The appeals for yeomanry and volunteers are being responded to with the greatest enthusiasm in all parts of the country. Lord Wolseley proposes that the force being raised by the Lord Mayor of London be called "The City of London Imperial Volunteers." The Government expects the total of yeomanry and volunteers to reach 8,000. Baron Chesham will command, with Lord Lansdale as Adjutant-General.

The papers are now generally joining in free criticism of the Government and the War Office as day by day fresh proofs of unpreparedness come to light. Special stress is laid upon the failure to provide proper transport, which compels the columns to stick tight to railways, and upon the inferiority of the British artillery.

One of the results of the coal famine in the Sheffield district indirectly arising out of the war is that several important steel firms are not able to get coal even from their own collieries a few miles distant. They will sue the railway companies for non-delivery of coal. One of the big armor-plate works has shut down partially.

A. J. Balfour, in his unofficial capacity, has written to the Earl of Haddington dwelling upon the importance of the movement to raise enough money and volunteer forces for South Africa. He suggests and offers to assist a public fund to augment the necessarily limited allowance made to the men by the Government for equipment.

### Queen Will Stay at Windsor.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Court News has issued the following announcement: "The arrangements made for the Queen's departure from Windsor have been postponed until after Christmas, as owing to the present state of affairs in South Africa, the Queen is unwilling to be at a great distance from London."

Not for years before has the Queen decided to spend Christmas away from Osborne. Her decision to remain at Windsor, in touch with the Cabinet, shows in a measure the gravity of the crisis and of the anxiety Her Majesty feels for the welfare of the country. She is, nevertheless, in fair health. Saturday morning she took her usual drive, and just before dinner that evening she received Lord Wolseley, who, with Major General Sir Henry Peter Ewart, crown equerry to the Queen, dined at Windsor.

The Queen's graceful act in presenting a flag to the American hospital ship Maine is highly appreciated by her own people, as well as by the Americans in London, and the morning papers express the hope that the incident means something more than a pretty ceremony.

"Black week," as last week is now universally called, has evidently aroused the Government and the War Office to a full sense of their responsibility and of the magnitude of the task before them. The papers unanimously applaud this awakening, despite the fact that they recognize that the heroic measures now decided upon savor rather of weakness than of strength. Rumor has it that the question of expense has really been at the bottom of the half-hearted measures hitherto adopted, and it is not unlikely that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other members of the Cabinet, will resign.

It is high time that something very energetic was done. The British losses in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing throughout the campaign now reach the enormous total of 7,000. The general feeling foreshadows a serious reckoning for the Government when the time comes.

The Daily Chronicle hints that General Sir William Butler, who was recalled from the Cape command because of his Boer sympathies, long ago advised the Government that the prosecution of Mr. Chamberlain's policy would make heavy reinforcements for the Cape imperative.

The Daily News says: "The Government's decision is either a council of panic or the confusion of utter miscalculation."

### Rising of Cape Dutch.

STERKSTROOM, Dec. 15.—As a result of the British reverses the whole country northward is in rebellion. The natives there, as well as those in Basutoland, are said to be much disturbed and losing heart respecting the strength of the British.

Sterkstroom is situated in Cape Colony about eighty miles south of the Orange Free State border. General Gatacre's forces are now in the midst of a region in British territory where the inhabitants have turned against the English flag.

### Buller Superseded.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Shortly before

opinion of Her Majesty's Government is likely to require the presence and undivided attention of General Sir Redvers Buller, it has been decided to send Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford as commander in chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The War Office today issued the following announcement:

"Acting upon the advice of the military authorities, Her Majesty's Government has approved the following measures: All the remaining portions of the army reserve, section D, are called out. The Seventh Division, which is being mobilized, will proceed to South Africa without delay. The commander in chief in South Africa has been authorized to continue to raise at his discretion local troops mounted."

"Nine battalions of militia, in addition to two battalions which have already volunteered for service at Malta and one for service in the Channel Islands, will be allowed to volunteer for service outside of the United Kingdom, and an equivalent number of militia battalions will be embodied for service at home."

"A strong force of volunteers, selected from the yeomanry regiments, will be formed for service in South Africa."

"Arrangements are being made for the employment in South Africa of a strong contingent of carefully selected volunteers. The patriotic offers which are being received from the colonies will, so far as possible, be accepted, preference being given to offers of mounted contingents."

### Krueger's Peace Terms.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Cologne says: "The Magdeburg Zeitung has received a telegram from the Transvaal agency in Brussels which confirms the statement that President Krueger is ready to sign a treaty of peace, provided no further rights are asked for the Uitlanders than they enjoyed before the war, and also Great Britain pays the war expenses incurred by the Boers. If Great Britain continues the war, the dispatch says, President Krueger and Styn will ask the Cape Dutch to proclaim an independence of Cape Colony."

### GEN. LAWTON DEAD.

Falls Like a Hero at the Head of His Men.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—The circumstances surrounding the heroic death of Major General Lawton at San Mateo, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, show the nobility of his character.

When Captain Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge was shot General Lawton assisted in taking the young officer to a small depression, which, it was thought, offered sufficient protection.

Bullets rained about the tall form of General Lawton as he exposed himself above the embankment. Officers about him called the General's attention to the fact that Filipino sharpshooters were aiming at him. They begged him to be careful. General Lawton responded: "I must see what is going on in the firing line." He then started off and had traversed about fifty feet, when he met his aids, King and Fuller, returning. As they approached him General Lawton suddenly paused and clenched his hands.

"What is the matter, General?" exclaimed King.

"I am shot through the lungs," replied General Lawton. He pitched forward with blood gushing from his mouth. He did not speak again, for he was dead.

General Lawton's staff officers were grief-stricken. Their sorrow is so great that they cannot talk.

Manley Lawton, the 12-year-old son of the General, who accompanied his father in the entire northern campaign, stood outside the gate of his Manila home tonight, waiting for the arrival of the body.

"How I dread to see my father dead!" he exclaimed. The brave boy was overcome with grief when the ambulance with a big cavalry escort thundered down the street and came into view.

Mr. Lawton was packing up in a dazed way, getting ready to return home with her dead husband. Every one is fearful of the result if she breaks down.

General Otis says he feels as if by General Lawton's death he has lost his right arm.

### Body Reaches Manila.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—Major General Lawton's body was brought from San Mateo to Manila this afternoon, his staff and a squadron of cavalry acting as escort. It was found necessary to bridge the river.

The funeral will take place from his late residence here, a mansion formerly occupied by a Spanish general. The body has been placed temporarily in a vault in El Poco cemetery, where many of the American soldiers have been interred, and a guard of honor will be maintained. When Mrs. Lawton and her four children shall have completed their arrangements for returning to the United States the remains will be taken on a transport with an escort of officers for final interment, as it is thought probable here, in Arlington Cemetery.

General Lawton's death has caused universal sorrow in Manila. No American officer had greater popularity among all ranks, and in his dealings with the natives he commanded their respect and confidence to a remarkable degree. The Mayors whom he installed in the neighboring towns are arranging to attend the funeral in a body.

To Lawton's executive ability and personal leadership is chiefly due the brilliant execution of the plan of campaign in North Luzon, which has scattered the insurgents from San Isidro to the Gulf of Lingayen. That section of the island, which had to be traversed during the very worst season of the year, presented difficulties considerably by all acquainted with it to be almost insurmountable, but General Lawton thoroughly covered the ground assigned him. When he reached Tayug and found that the other division had not arrived, he went through to Dagupan on his own responsibility. Although he imposed great hardships upon his men, he invariably shared them cheerfully.

### Trade in the Orient.

Proposed Commission to Investigate Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senators Gallinger and Foster both introduced

ment at San Mateo, where General Lawton was killed. Captain Brockenridge's wound is not considered dangerous, although the bullet penetrated his arm and side.

It is estimated that the insurgents numbered 300, and that half of them were armed with rifles. The Americans numbered 1,300, but the command had been much depleted by sickness.

The wagon train found the roads impassable and was obliged to return.

The insurgents retreated to the northeast, leaving six dead. They have other forces near Tayug. This column, although close to Manila, has proved the most difficult from which to dislodge the enemy. It is now reported that the insurgents intend to concentrate at Santa Cruz, Laguna province, and in the district east of Laguna de Bay.

The American secret service reports that Aguinaldo has joined the Mariana forces.

### MARCONI'S COHERER.

Wireless Telegraphy Improved at American Hands.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 17.—Bold researches by Professor Reginald Fessenden and his assistant, Professor Kitner, in the electrical laboratory of the Western University of Pennsylvania, have resulted in the production of a receiver for wireless telegraphy that is 2,000 times more sensitive than the so-called "coherer" of the Marconi system.

In speaking of the discovery today Professor Fessenden said: "Although we have improved the receiver so that it is 2,000 times as sensitive as the original one, we realize that we have not yet begun to see the limit. Marconi, in his brilliant experiments, has demonstrated that messages can be sent over ninety miles. As our receiver is several hundred times more sensitive, it is clear that the messages can be sent by our method very much farther, though just what the limit is I would not like to say. At least should be possible to send messages across the Atlantic with poles less than 200 feet high. The ultimate distance must be checked by actual experiment before it becomes a scientific fact in the strictest sense."

### NO ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

Spain Will Not Cede Her African Possessions.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—Senor Silvela, the Premier, replying to a question on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, said the report of an alliance between Spain and Russia based on the cession of Ceuta, the Spanish seaport town in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar, was without foundation.

"Neither now nor in the future," he declared, "will Spain on any account cede her African possessions."

### MAHMUD PASHA.

Sultan's Son-in-Law Steals His Wife's Jewelry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—The flight of the Sultan's son-in-law, Mahmud Pasha, on Thursday with his wife's jewels and all the money he could collect has caused a great sensation here. It has now been ascertained that he sailed for Marseilles on a steamer and the Turkish Government has telegraphed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, asking for the arrest of Mahmud on his arrival at Marseilles and his return to Constantinople on the charge that he was implicated in a plot to assassinate the Sultan. This accusation, however, is generally discredited and it is believed the refugee is the victim of an intrigue.

"Neither now nor in the future," he declared, "will Spain on any account cede her African possessions."

### DEALERS IN ALL KINDS.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS.

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles.

DREAD THE PLAGUE.

New Orleans Alarmed Over a Bubonic Patient.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—The British steamship Willowden, Captain Anderson, from Rio Janeiro via Santos, coffee-laden, arrived at Port Eads this morning and is now at the Mississippi quarantine station. The vessel will be put through strict fumigation. The ship took on part of her cargo at Santos, and both the English and American Consuls testified that the bubonic plague exists there. The American Consul testifies that the ship was thoroughly disinfected, and since then she has been at sea thirty-six days with not a case of sickness aboard. The Cotton Exchange and other bodies are urging the Board of Health to refuse to permit the cargo or ship to come to the city, even after disinfection and detention.

### SOUTH SEA MAIRS.

Bids for Quicker Communication With Australia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Postmaster General today signed a call for bids for furnishing improved mail service between San Francisco and Sydney, New South Wales, for an optional term of either five or ten years, beginning November 1, 1900, under the subsidy act of 1891.

The chief significance of the action is the substitution of vessels of American registry in the Pacific service, the enlargement of the service to seventeen outward trips per year instead of fourteen, and an expected saving of four days in the passage, thus, in connection with expedited railway mail service, making the shortest route possible between Sydney, New York and London.

Bids are to be received until March 31 next, must provide for steamers of the second class, of not less than 5,000 tons, not less than sixteen knots speed and stops are to be made at Honolulu, Apia, Samoa, and such other points as the Postmaster General may select.

### TRADE IN THE ORIENT.

Proposed Commission to Investigate Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senators Gallinger and Foster both introduced

## For Holiday Presents!

The Latest Style . . .

### RUBBER TIRED

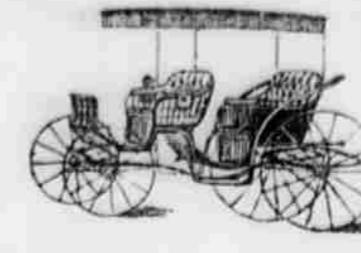
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### HARNESS.



Fine Line of . . .

### Single and Double

### HARNESS.

We have just received a large invoice of these Goods, which will be sold at low rates to suit the times.

It will be to your advantage to inspect our stock before buying elsewhere.

## G. SCHUMAN.

### Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

### "THE HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES.

The world does not produce better.

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### "The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

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## HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED

### General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

### Live Stock,

### Fowls,

### Feed

# NAVAL REPORT

The Olympia's Surgeon  
on Plague.

Bubonic Deaths Not Constant in Occurrence and Number Shown by Official Figures.

The appended report of A. F. Price, U. S. Naval Medical Inspector, written from the U. S. Flagship Olympia is noteworthy as it bears directly upon the plague at present in Honolulu. People are prone to believe that the plague, when once it gains a foothold in a community, will sweep off the inhabitants by hundreds. So deeply is the opinion settled in their minds that they are loath to believe that the cases of death reported so far in Honolulu are bubonic, merely because so many days intervened between the first and recent deaths. The Medical Inspector's report mentioned was incorporated in the annual report of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy to the Secretary of the Navy, 1899, and the report is as follows:

"Plague.—The bubonic plague was present at Hongkong when the ship arrived there February 14th, and the number of cases was increasing daily in spite of the isolation of the sick and energetic disinfection of houses and personal effects. The record was as follows: January 8, two cases; January 15, no case; January 22, two cases; January 29, two cases; February 5, five cases; February 12, five cases; February 19, nine cases; February 26, forty-seven cases; March 5, twenty-two cases; March 12, sixteen cases; March 19, thirty cases; March 26, forty-two cases; April 2, forty-two cases; April 9, one hundred and six cases; April 16, ninety-seven cases; April 23, one hundred and twenty-seven cases. It appears that during May and June the epidemic reached its highest point, about forty cases daily. Quite a number of fatal cases occurred among non-Asiatics. The disease is extremely fatal in the Chinese, the mortality being from eighty-five to ninety-five per cent."

"It is thought that the rate of mortality is somewhat lower in Europeans. There was a severe epidemic of this disease at Hongkong in 1894, and a more serious one in 1896. The disease in each of those years was comparatively limited in extent until April or May, when it assumed an epidemic form and lasted until the end of June."

## THE SAMOAN TREATY.

America Gets Tutuila and Other Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The full text of the treaty negotiated between the United States, Germany and Great Britain for the adjustment of the questions between the three Governments in respect to the Samoan Islands was made public today. The treaty bears date at Washington, December 2, 1899, and after reciting its purpose to be to adjust amicably questions between the three powers in respect to the Samoan group and to avoid future misunderstandings, it proceeds textually as follows:

Article I.—The general act concluded and signed by the aforesaid powers at Berlin, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1889, and all previous treaties, conventions and agreements relating to Samoa are annulled.

Article II.—Germany renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the island of Tutuila, and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich.

Great Britain in like manner renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the islands of Upolu and Savaii, and all other islands of the Samoan group west of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich.

Reciprocally, the United States of America renounce in favor of Germany all their rights and claims over and in respect to the islands of Upolu and Savaii, and all other islands of the Samoan group west of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich.

Article III.—It is understood and agreed that each of the three signatory powers shall continue to enjoy in respect to their commerce and commercial vessels in all the islands of the Samoan group privileges and conditions equal to those enjoyed by the sovereign power in all ports which may be open to the commerce of either of them.

Article IV.—The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof, etc.

JOHN HAY,  
HOLLEBEN,  
PAUNCEFOTE.

A separate treaty was negotiated to cover the provisions for the settlements of claims in Samoa. It sets forth that the three Governments are desirous of effecting a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the claims of the citizens and subjects of their respective countries resident in the Samoan Islands, on account of recent military operations conducted there and have concluded a convention for the accomplishment of this end by arbitration. The King of Sweden and Norway is made arbitrator and he is not only to determine the amount of claims, but is to decide to what extent each of the three Governments is bound, alone or jointly, with the others, to make good these losses.

The nature of the claims to be adjusted is set forth in article 1 of this treaty, as follows:

"All claims put forward by American citizens or German or British subjects respectively, whether individuals or companies, for compensation on account of losses which they allege that

they have suffered in consequence of the interwarship military action. It is also shown to have occurred on the part of the American, German or British officers, between the 1st of January and the arrival of the 1st of January, in Samoa, shall be decided by arbitration in conformity with the principles of international law or considerations of equity."

There is also a provision to the effect that either of the three Governments, named with the consent of the others, previously obtained in every case, will submit to the King for arbitration similar claims of persons not being natives who are under the protection of the Government and who are not included in the above-mentioned categories."

The agreement provides for the exchange of ratifications four months from the date of its signing, which is the seventh of November last, or earlier if possible.

**AGUINALDO A FUGITIVE.**  
He is Fleeing Through Bontoc With Two Soldiers.

MANILA, Dec. 16, 9:15 a. m.—Major Peyton C. March of the Thirty-third Infantry has abandoned his pursuit of Aguinaldo and has reached Baguio, in the heart of the Grand Cordillera, where the range is 10,000 feet high and where food is scarce and travel almost impossible.

From native couriers and Spanish prisoners it was learned that Aguinaldo left Bontoc, in the province of the same name, with three women and two soldiers, three days ago and headed southward, evidently for Bayombong, in the province of New Vizcaya, where it is thought he may encounter the Americans.

Major March's command was depleted 20 per cent by the two days' march from Cervantes to Baguio, so he returned to Cervantes on December 10.

Scattered bands of Macabebes, which have been operating in the north, are being collected with the intention of sending them back to Manila, as there is much sickness among them and they are unfit for further mountain work.

Lieut. Chadwick and a correspondent of the Associated Press, the former commanding thirty Macabebes, have visited the mountain town of Pampasand, received the surrender of a company of insurgents, including three officers, with their arms and ammunition.

General Concepcion and other Filipino officers, who have surrendered, have been taken to Vigan. Concepcion, who is cheerful, insists that the insurgent organization will be maintained even in the districts where the Americans are operating, claiming that the Filipinos can use their troops whenever they desire. He suggests that the only method of terminating the war is the capture of Aguinaldo and the obtaining of an order from him for the troops to surrender their arms. But Concepcion believes Aguinaldo will never be captured.

## THE FAMILY FRIEND.

No remedy has as good a right to that title as Kickapoo Indian Oil. It is good for internal and external use; it is pain's most powerful panacea. No one can say "I won't" have neuralgia, rheumatism, earache or any other acute pain, but everyone who has a bottle of Kickapoo Indian Oil in the house can say with confidence "I won't" have neuralgia or any other pain long. The power of this oil over pain is marvelous. Toothache, earache, headache, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, and all acute pain yield instantly to it. You are always proof against pain with a bottle in the house. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

## Death Due to Asthma.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of C. E. Lake, who died suddenly on Sunday morning at his house on Queen street, was to the effect that death was due to asthma, hastened by an overdose of opium pills, which drug he had been in the habit of using for a number of years as a medicine.

## TESTS PATIENCE.

The Most Patient People Must Show Annoyance at Times.

Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin. Itching piles most drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable. All night it keeps you awake.

Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief. Just the same with eczema. Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse.

Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured.

Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a St. Albans, U. S. citizen.

Mr. DeForrest D. Judd, of Georgia St., says: "You can put down my name as one who is a firm believer in Doan's Ointment in cases of itching hemorrhoids. I have suffered from that for twenty years and during this time I doctored and used nearly all the salves and ointments I ever heard of but could not get any permanent relief. In the winter of 1896 I was so bad that I could hardly do my work and lost many hours sleep on account of it. It was at this time that I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and got a box. The application relieved me. It never entered my mind that I could get cured entirely, but I did not then know the virtues of Doan's Ointment. It is the best thing I have ever used and I will speak well of Doan's Ointment."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

"Above all things, I want you to as-

# SUSPENSE YET

There May Be Another Victim.

A Suspicious Case in the Hospital—The Board of Health Has a Conference.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Honolulu, Dec. 26, 1899.  
I am under the necessity of informing you that since my report of December 23d three cases of death from bubonic plague have been reported to the Board of Health: That of Ethel Johnson at Iwilei on December 23d; that of Ah Fong at Palama on December 24th; and that of Chong Mon Dow at Pawa on December 25th.

Very respectfully,  
HENRY E. COOPER,  
President Board of Health.

The above are the contents of a letter which President Cooper addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and to all the foreign Consuls in Honolulu yesterday afternoon. Dr. Carmichael embodied the letter in his official reports to San Francisco and Washington, in which he declared Honolulu an infected port. Consul General Haywood also notified the State Department.

From now on until the quarantine is raised the shipping will be carefully watched by the United States authorities, and vessels cannot clear with a clean bill of health. The Australia, which left for San Francisco yesterday, carried clearance papers which will place her in quarantine at her destination. Pursuant to the orders of the Health Board, all the Island steamers yesterday moved away from the wharves to anchorage and passengers and freight were lightered out to them after a careful inspection.

One or two cases of death were investigated by the Health Department yesterday. One of these was a Spaniard from Punchbowl street near Queen. An autopsy revealed the fact that the man died of brain trouble and had no symptoms of the plague.

Another case was reported by the agents of the Board of Health, this time a Chinaman 94 years old, who was smuggled out of Chinatown and sent to the Chinese hospital at Palama. Agent Johnson of the Board got wind of the removal and accompanied Dr. Scaparone to investigate the patient's illness. Dr. Li, a Chinese physician, also went out and made a careful examination of the old man's condition. The patient's temperature registered 103° and his pulse 120. He was unconscious and only when the right groin, which was badly swollen, was pressed, did a sound escape him. Dr. Scaparone, who has been rather skeptical in pronouncing suspicious cases as plague cases, stated his belief that the old man had plague symptoms. Dr. Li also expressed a similar opinion, basing his statement on cases he has observed in Hongkong. This is another case which has baffled the previous search of the inspectors for sickness in Chinatown.

This state of affairs, where sick Chinese were carefully concealed in Chinatown and then smuggled to some outlying district, as in the case of the Chinese who died yesterday at Pawa, led President Cooper to ask the Chinese Consul, Vice Consul and representative Chinese merchants of the city to have a conference with him at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. At the hour appointed the two officials and about a score of Chinese merchants came to the Board of Health office to listen to President Cooper. Wm. Crawford acted as interpreter.

It was an important meeting in that many of the Chinese have lately become exasperated at the condition of affairs under quarantine restrictions, little thinking that in some instances their own action in concealing the sick has been responsible, and they have also stated that the Board of Health had discriminated against the Chinese in the matter of cremations and autopsies as against the Japanese, and evidently have been greatly wrought up over it.

President Cooper's Statement.

President Cooper, speaking through an interpreter, said to the Chinese present:

"I called this meeting for the purpose of devising ways by which we can assist each other at this time. The quarantine will be a very great inconvenience to every one, but the Board will assist in every way to make it as light as possible. I want you gentlemen to exercise your influence over your countrymen so there will be no more friction between the Board of Health and those of your people who happen to be put to any trouble.

"It has come to my notice that there are certain Chinese who have posted notices around town derogatory to the Chinese Consul and Vice Consul, holding them responsible for the conditions which the quarantine brought upon them, and for cremating them. I wish to state, gentlemen, that has nothing to do with the Consul, but rests entirely with the Board of Health.

"It is charged against the Board of Health that we are making discriminations against the Chinese in favor of the Japanese. That is not so. There have been no cases of plague amongst the Japanese. If you will remember, it was only last Saturday that a white girl died of the plague, and we cremated her just the same as we did in the cases of your countrymen.

"You may be sure, gentlemen, that there is no intention of the Board to discriminate against the Chinese. That is not so. It is unfortunate that the disease has appeared almost entirely in your people. That is all.

"Above all things, I want you to as-

see the Board in keeping peace and quiet among your countrymen, and the more readily you and your confidants to our requirements, the more quickly the plague will be stamped out, but if sickness is concealed, as it has been, I don't know what will happen. When a case of sickness occurs among you, don't conceal it, but let the Board know about it at once. If you don't do this there is no telling how long the plague and quarantine will be continued. It is very important that you advise your countrymen to inform us of all cases of sickness, and we will immediately send a physician to see about them."

Consul: "I desire to ask if the Board of Health will not first notify me if a case happens to be plague before cremating the body. We will then be satisfied with your action."

President Cooper: "Yes, sir, and we have also arranged now so that the ashes of the dead will not be preserved and put in an urn so that the friends can keep them. We will notify the Consul in each case."

Consul: "I would like to ask if any case happens in a store if just that place alone cannot be quarantined and not the whole district."

President Cooper: "We can do that in case there is not a general outbreak. If only a single case, we can quarantine only the one building or place."

As a result of the conference, in which the question of a suitable place for fumigating freight was discussed at considerable length, an understanding was reached by which the Consular representatives and merchants present agreed to assist the Board.

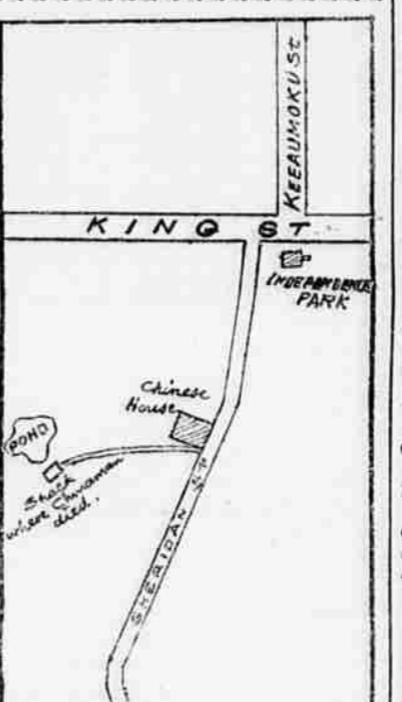
Some of the merchants requested of President Cooper the ashes of the Chinese bookkeeper who was cremated by the Board. President Cooper stated that as the body was cremated in the foundry the ashes were not preserved.

Inspection and Quarantine.

Judge A. W. Carter has been appointed to organize a corps of inspectors and supervise them in making a thorough inspection of every Chinese and Japanese house between Waikiki and Kalihii. The force will be composed largely of volunteers and Judge Carter will personally see to it that no dwelling is missed or cases of sickness missed.

The military guards were withdrawn yesterday afternoon and dismissed from further duty, their places being supplied by men who will be directly under the orders of the Board. These men will be provided with police clubs, and in no instance are they to allow anyone to pass in or out of places quarantined.

The Chinaman who died at Pawa Monday was found in a shack off Sheridan street below Independence Park,



Place where Chinaman died in Pawa on Monday.

as shown in the sketch. The house directly on the road contained over a score of Chinese, and the sick man, after lying in the house among them for several days was afterwards carried to the shack in the rear, near the pond, for concealment. The Chinese around the place are very belligerent, and a strong guard has been placed there.

The Board of Health is about to issue a circular printed in English, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese cautioning the people against possible chances of infection, which will be as follows:

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Plague germs flourish in filth, in garbage and in damp, dark or foul places. Sunlight and pure air are destroyers of plague germs.

Keep clean; wash the hands often, and bathe frequently.

All cuts and scratches should be covered, preferably with adhesive plaster.

Eat fresh and well-cooked food.

All cases reported here since the plague appeared, with one exception, developed inguinal buboes, logically pointing to infection from the lower extremities. The victims were also persons accustomed to go barefoot.

It is the opinion of Dr. Kitamoto, the celebrated plague specialist, that where the inguinal glands were affected the infection came from the feet. Therefore, do not go barefoot; it is dangerous to go barefoot in times like this; wear shoes.

Destroy rats and other vermin. Medical experts agree that rats carry and spread the infection broadcast and are the principal source of danger. Destroy all the rats and vermin on your premises and the danger of plague will become less.

Office of the Board of Health, Honolulu, December 26, 1899.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

# Strong Bones

In speaking about Scott's Emulsion for children, you should not forget that it contains lime and soda, just what the child must have to form strong bones and good teeth. It's this forming time you want to look after.

Growing bodies must have an easily digested fat. Just think how much of it there is in milk, as cream.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is even more easily digested than cream. It's surprising how children thrive when given it.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY . . . . DECEMBER 29, 1899.

## THE SITUATION.

The Board of Health, having accepted the duty of compelling private property-owners to clean their premises at their own expense, is entitled to the active support, not only of the public but of the Council of State. It seems to the Advertiser that the time is now at hand for making the desired appropriation of \$100,000 for permanent sanitary works. If no more cases of plague should occur and the quarantine of the port be declared off, then the Council of State would have no authority to appropriate anything and the task would devolve upon a Legislature which may not lawfully sit. So the time to appropriate is now and the reason for doing so the need of erecting safeguards against any future epidemics whether bubonic plague, cholera or yellow fever.

There is also, if the present visitation is to continue, an immediate urgency. The Board of Health says with justice that parts of Chinatown cannot be cleansed either by public or private initiative until certain streets are cut through infected blocks. The money to bear this cost must come, if at all, through the Council of State.

Another great danger to Honolulu and one to which Dr. Wood among others has often referred, is the use of unfiltered water from the Nuuanu reservoirs. The filth which, from one cause or another, finds its way into those reservoirs, is appalling. For years every effort to get an appropriation for filters has been balked—why is neither here nor there. The chance is now at hand to secure the money and there is a surplus to draw it from. Why should not the Council of State take the matter up? Surely it is better to put a big part of the surplus into permanent sanitary values than to run the risk that the United States Government through some hocus pocus, will apply the whole amount on occasion towards the payment of the \$4,000,000 indebtedness which that Government has assumed.

## CHANCES OF THE FUTURE.

The possibility that France may war upon England and thus make a Boer triumph certain in South Africa is an interesting study in the light of American precedent. Will history repeat itself in this respect as it does in so many others?

Close students of the war of the revolution must admit that the Americans might have been borne down but for French intervention. They were sadly divided, a million of the three million population being Tories. Dissension had followed frequent defeats; the Colonial credit was nearly exhausted; the British blockade was stringent; the army and people were discouraged. Then France stepped in and the situation changed like the transformation scene in a play. Dissension ended, credit came back, the blockade was broken and the army and people took up their burdens with a light heart.

Should France step in now the Boers would surely win, independently of what the result might be to the French. They would get, for a year at least, a pretty clear field of operations between Zambezi and the Cape and that would put them in possession of the country and create, by automatic process, the United States of South Africa which used to be the dream of the Afrikaner Bund. The Boers themselves cannot do all this, despite their valor and good luck. They have not yet felt the impact of the British Empire. If they ever do they will be pressed back to the wilderness. Their only chance lies in French intervention.

Will such intervention come? A short time will tell. The French are smarting under the rebuff of Fashoda and the "insult" of the continued British occupation of Egypt; the army wants something to do; only the expression inspires calmness. Any little thing may inspire war; a big thing like the bidding of Russia would precipitate it. And after that, as old King Louis said, "the deluge."

## BISHOP ESTATE NUISANCES.

The extension of Kukui street from Nuuanu to River streets is becoming an abuse for which the trustees of the Bishop Estate, which controls the property, are responsible. The basic part of the new roadway is largely made up of such filth and rubbish as have been lately burned in Chinatown and the leases of frontage to Chinamen for building purposes are made with no sanitary restrictions whatever. Shacks have already gone up along the way which, in six months' or a year's time, will be a menace to the health of the entire neighborhood.

We have heard it said where the past few days by compassionate citizens and we believe it to be true, that the trustees of the Bishop Estate are more to blame for the filth of Chinatown than any other persons in this place. They control large areas there which are covered by the worst and most squalid tenements and we can hear of no case, save a very recent one, where they have compelled the occupants to keep the premises clean. Indeed, by a species of rack rent they have discouraged improvements, sanitary and otherwise. And now they are deliberately setting up a fresh nuisance for future Boards of Health to combat. Have these comfortable gentlemen no other thought than the selfish one of dividends? have they no care for the welfare and safety of the city as a whole?

There has been considerable criticism of the Board of Health and there may be more. But we can tell the Board how to win enthusiastic applause from every disinterested citizen, and that is to carry out its present program of compelling private property-owners to clean up, with special reference to Bishop Estate misuses. It would be a cheerful and pregnant omen if the authorities would treat the Bishop Estate as if it did not have a dollar or a friend in the world—treat it with the impartial severity when it insists on maintaining plague spots which might be visited on a pauper Chinese hui. We should then begin to have some hope of the kind of a reform movement the majority of Honolulu people have been aching for these many years.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S CRISIS.

The gravity of the situation in South Africa has finally aroused a realizing sense in England. There is now no more talk, such as Mr. Chamberlain and his friends were wont to indulge in, of an "Imperial parade" through South Africa. Visions of Christmas dinners at Pretoria and of the expulsion of Presidents Krueger and Steyn to some new St. Helena vanished in the battle smoke of Nicholson's Nek and now the Tugela river rolls between the British army and a fair start into the outskirts of the Boer country. All illusions are gone and Great Britain, having commissioned Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to go to South Africa, will give them a command worthy of their dignity and rank and of the formidable task in hand. At last the war with the embattled farmers of the Transvaal is being treated almost as if it were a life and death struggle with some commanding power. Before it is over Great Britain may have a larger force in South Africa than it had at Waterloo or in the Crimea.

With such an army it is sure to win unless Russia and France make up their minds that the psychological moment has come for an attack on the British power. There is every sign that these allies are watching their chance. Russia, balked by Great Britain in the nearer Orient, longs for revenge in the farther East and in India. The ambition of the Czar is to be the prime minister of Asia. France wants to retrieve Fashoda, to regain lost ground in Egypt, to efface the poignant memory of Waterloo. Against these ambitions Great Britain in all the panoply of her splendid prestige, has stood almost alone. Suppose that prestige to be overthrown by a handful of Boers, and what may not happen? The hope of some turn of the military tide in South Africa and the world's respect for Britain's splendid navy is now the Queen's chief reliance. Nevertheless the danger of that supreme trial of strength between England and her ring of enemies is nearer than it has ever been before.

God speed England! She has been unjust to America at times and to all the world besides. The prejudice against her is natural, but it must yield to reason, and the reason that presses with most force upon Americans is that England is crushed the United States will be left to bear the hatred of Anglo-Saxon institutions alone. The great republic will succeed in heirship to the empires which British democracy has created. Europe having been made Cossack the plan of the monarchies and the mock republic of France would be to make America the victim of Cossack greed. Already Europe has talked of a commercial league against us. We are as cordially hated there as England herself—hated and feared. It needs no prophet to foresee that if the mother country is ever ruined our Monroe doctrine and our protective tariff will bring the European powers down on us like the pack of wolves they are. So we say, all ancient prejudices aside: God save England and give her a happy issue out of all her troubles.

The Tugela river, where Buller was beaten back, is the Potomac and the Danube of the present war. Formerly a fine bridge crossed it, but the fact that the British are looking for fords shows that the Boers destroyed the structure as they threatened to. The river being wide, rapid and deep, the crossing will be a most serious matter even for any army well supplied with pontoon trains.

## A WORD TO CHINATOWN.

The Chinese merchants may be acting in good faith, according to the promises given Attorney General Cooper, but the Chinese crowd are doing their best to conceal the sick. It is only by accident that the later cases of plague were discovered. Residential superstitious Mongols are afraid of cremation, fearing that the spread of the human malady is of small consequence to them beside the preservation of the bones of their dead intent for shipment to China.

In this emergency there are several things which may be done. Chinatown being in an ironbound quarantine all business and inter-communication may be inhibited there. To enforce such rules Colonel Jones' regiment of the National Guard, possibly the Regular Army garrison, certainly the Citizens' Guard and as a last resort a picked body of Japanese residents may be used. The Japanese are doing their best, with their usual intelligence, to abate the plague and from their intimate knowledge of Chinatown they might be of great use in spying out concealed cases. They are not afraid of the Chinese while the Chinese are plainly and for good reasons afraid of them.

We trust that these intimations will be promptly conveyed to the denizens of Chinatown by their local newspaper and by their interpreters. We say to them plainly that in undertaking to balk the plans of the Board of Health for the safety of the city they are playing with fire. That is something the white people cannot and will not tolerate.

Before submitting to anything of the kind they would apply, throughout the Mongol quarter, the most rigid rules and penalties of martial law. What martial law would mean to Chinamen who sought to evade it is a question which might be of testamentary interest to their heirs but could not be of prolonged interest in this world at least, to the offenders themselves.

## THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The Advertiser's plea for an early meeting of the Council of State and the appropriation of \$100,000 or more to provide Honolulu with permanent works of sanitation met with an affirmative response from the general public. We now await official action which, we are told, will follow a report of Mr. Rowell, the Superintendent of Public Works, upon the cost of providing filters for the Nuuanu reservoirs.

Let it be hoped that Mr. Rowell will act speedily so that the crisis which alone legalizes the appropriation of money by the Council of State may not pass before the money is taken out of the surplus. The moment the city is declared free of infection and the quarantine raised, the power of the Council of State to appropriate lapses and nothing can restore it save a recurrence of the plague, the outbreak of war, the presence of invasion or an enabling act by Congress. In default of these everything would have to be referred to a Legislature which may never meet or to a municipality which may deem filters of less importance than paving and the construction of a City Hall.

The time to strike for permanent improvements is now. Many are needed beside the reservoir filters. Streets must be widened, alleys cut through certain blocks in Chinatown, property condemned, possibly a Sanitary Police organized. In no other way can Honolulu make reasonably sure of escaping future plagues. We have had three visitations of small pox one of which cost hundreds of lives; we have had cholera and now the bubonic plague is here. Nobody knows how soon the yellow fever, a case of which was lately landed in Astoria, may be introduced. It is indispensable that every measure necessary to insure cleanliness, pure drinking water, and the admission of sunshine into damp and dark places, should be taken now. If the chance is lost it may not recur for a long time. Alarm is easily allayed and lethargy readily inculcated in this climate. A few weeks from now it may be impossible to get anything done.

Call the Council of State together as soon as possible. So far as we can learn from careful inquiry the community desires that it should meet and set apart as large a portion of the surplus as may be necessary to put Honolulu in the way of easily handling and obliterating every dangerous malady that appears within its limits.

## GOOD RULES, BAD SMELLS.

The trustees of the Bishop Estate have replied through the independent to the charge that they are responsible for several Chinatown nuisances by printing the fact that the leases given to their Chinese tenants contain this clause:

That he (lessee) will keep the said premises and all buildings thereon in a strictly clean and sanitary condition and will observe and perform all the

rules and regulations of the health authorities for the time being of the director of Honolulu, and will indemnify the trustees and their estate and effects against all actions, suits, damages and claims by whomsoever brought or made by reason of the non-observance or non-performance of the said rules and regulations and of this covenant.

This is very well indeed—but was there ever? Why the recalcitrant constituents under Bishop Estate should? Why the circumstances that some of the most annoying problems the sanitary inspectors have had to deal with in the Asiatic quarter are presented on Bishop Estate property? Can it be that the Chinese—Heaven forbid!—have disregarded the careful directions of the trustees and done as they pleased?

We submit if cultures were taken of a Bishop Estate cesspool the sanitary directions of the trustees would turn up under the microscope. No true Chinaman cares a fig stick for health agreements with the "foreign devil"; all he respects is force. And it does not appear that the Bishop Estate trustees have ever invoked the strong arm of the law to enforce their contracts for cleanliness. Were they too mindful of their Chinatown revenues to be particular about a mere insect? Of course not! They were too civil to doubt a Chinaman's word and they did not want to offend him by too much inquisitiveness. That is the true explanation.

The Advertiser, witnessing the care which the trustees evince for the public health by means of pledges freely given by complaisant Chinamen, makes bold to suggest still another way by which they may win a reputation for sanitary prudence. Why not stop leasing land to the Chinese with the privilege of putting up hovels and dens and go in for model tenements of their own? The trustees of Trinity Church, New York, found it expedient to do that after the calamity of the press had been turned on their previous methods of business and we are happy to say that they found the scheme profitable. May it be that the same way with the Bishop Estate. But whether profitable or not such a course would relieve the trustees of a burden of public ill-will which is certain to grow heavier when the people of Honolulu, free under municipal government to make this a model city, take it into their heads to summarily abate all nuisances.

## HAWAIIAN STOCKS.

The Examiner of Dec 21st makes a sensational statement concerning Hawaiian stocks in San Francisco. It begins by putting in parallel columns the values of the stocks as they were, and the values as at present quoted. In the first column we find the highest figures the stocks have been held at during any time of the past year, and in the second column figures, not of any sales that have been made, but of those offered for the stocks.

A somewhat lengthy argument is indulged in by the Examiner writer to show that the bottom is dropping out of Hawaiian securities. The sole foundation on which the Examiner bases its argument is, that the Cuban crop will be sold for so much next year that it will reduce the price of sugar to 3 and 3½ cents a pound. Any one with knowledge of the Cuban situation knows the sugar plantations there are so demoralized that it will take them a number of years to recover.

It is also a fact that the Hawaiian sugar stocks listed on the San Francisco market, have for several months past, been selling on no speculative basis, but on that of a 12 per cent dividend.

Private correspondence received yesterday from San Francisco, states that the fluctuation in Island stocks is due to a bear raid made on the market based on the rise of the English interest rate and the only expectation is, that as soon as the English interest rate fluctuates back to its normal figure, the stocks in question will return to the selling price which they have been quoted at for several months past.

The death of Major General Henry W. Lawton is one of the severe losses which the unfortunate war in the Philippines has visited upon the American army and nation. General Lawton was one of the most dependable soldiers in the service. His military experience began in 1861 and it continued through thirty-six battles, gallantry in which won him a distinguished service medal at the hands of Congress. After the Civil War Lawton went through several Indian campaigns and finally crowned his experiences by capturing Geronimo. In the Spanish war he commanded a division of Shafter's corps and did great work before Santiago. His splendid services in the Philippines, now ended so untimely, are facts of recent history.

The presence in Honolulu of Hon. Arthur Sewall, late Democratic nominee for Vice-President of the United States, is a matter of special interest, not the less so because it may result in some commercial advantages to this port, where Mr. Sewall's ships are already frequent visitors.

## Could Not Sleep

**PLAQUE VIEWS**

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that some of the most annoying problems the sanitary inspectors have had to deal with in the Asiatic quarter are presented on Bishop Estate property? Can it be that the Chinese—Heaven forbid!—have disregarded the careful directions of the trustees and done as they pleased?"

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SHOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1. six for \$5.

**Hood's Pills**

act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25¢.

The watchwords of the hour are cleanliness and vigilance. In hoc signo vinces.

These are days when Cecil Rhodes probably moors his balloon just outside his bedroom window.

Philippine news contains the cheerful item that Lieutenant Gilmore has been rescued by the American troops. Next thing he will have to be saved from the eager publishers.

The Board of Health bounty of ten cents per head for rats is a practical sanitary measure. It ought to set half the small boys in town at a task which, if successful, will do as much to prevent the spread of the plague as any other one thing.

The old Spanish monopoly of the right to connect a cable with the Philippines ought not to cause much trouble if a mere million will sweep it away. A million or so does not necessarily count in trans-Pacific communication.

The Chinese merchants have lost so much trade by the plague that they may see fit, hereafter, to keep Chinatown clean of their own accord. It would be dollars in their pockets to do so. They can thank their tolerance of filth for the losses of the past fortnight, losses which mount up to thousands of dollars.

The Samoan agreement gives the United States sole possession of the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 151 degrees west of Greenwich. This makes a very comfortable possession especially as Tutuila has the best harbor in the South Pacific and is capable of producing a fair amount of sugar.

It is comforting to know that the Nicaragua canal still has a chance. A report is current that the Craig-Grace syndicate, which got a concession after that of the Maritime Canal Company expired, has come to grief and that the original franchise will be restored. In that event the canal may have a fighting chance in this Congress despite the power and influence of the railroads.

We invite special notice to "Vibrator's" letter in another column wherein the measures taken at Singapore to keep epidemics within bounds are described. Singapore is a place where plagues are ever present but they do not become epidemic. The why and wherefore make up a sanitary object lesson which the projectors of our coming municipality would do well to ponder.

It is pleasant to note that McKinley prosperity has done big things for Bryan. The profits of the Democratic leader from the sale of his books amount to \$40,000, a sum which he has invested in United States registered 4 per cent gold bonds in the name of his wife, thus becoming a bloated bondholder by proxy. As political books are luxuries which people only buy when they have more money than they know what to do with. Mr. Bryan is to be congratulated on the electoral results which made such a plethora possible.

A pro Chinese organ suggests that the Japanese are as uncleanly as the Chinese. People know better who have traveled in the Orient, for the Japanese are habitual bathers and do not tolerate overflowing cesspools in settled neighborhoods. Their immunity from the plague in this city shows that they are keeping on the safe side of the sanitary line. As it is well understood that they are backing the Board of Health in the measures taken to cleanse the town it is unfair and impolitic to class them with the "Pakes." Besides, people whose presence has not a little to do with keeping the Chinese from making a mob protest against the quarantine deserve better treatment.

Fears are entertained by Major Potter that he may experience some trouble in shipping the Hawaiian exhibit to Paris when it is ready, if the present strict quarantine, which requires the fumigation of all outgoing goods, is long continued. A large part of the exhibit would be injured, if not destroyed, by fumigation.

## Need of Cleanliness Emphasized.

A Striking Example of What Sanitary Methods Did for a Stricken Community.

Editor Advertiser.—This morning you editorially remarked that "the watchwords of the hour are cleanliness and vigilance. In hoc signo vinces."

The pertinency and truth of your words seem to require but little emphasizing, but, nevertheless, it may not be amiss to call attention to a special and striking instance of the dominant power given over malignant insanitary conditions that, by their tendency to lower the normal status of health and vitality, invite all manner of disease and not of plague only. Pathogenic failings, weaknesses or peculiarities of any one, are intensified and oft-times rendered acute by such criminal neglect of all sanitary knowledge and teaching that it at once raises a question of our common sense of our claims to civilization and our earnestness as men seeking to make the best we can out of the puzzling mysteries and problems of life. The special and striking instance to which I would call attention, and that wonderfully exemplifies how the disgrace of dirt and insanitary conditions form a nidus for disease, occurred in Hongkong in 1894. At a recent meeting of the Sanitary Board of that city the principal civil medical officer stated how, when one district had been giving 100 plague cases a day, 4000 of its inhabitants were moved into new, clean, four-story dwellings, and were compelled to keep these clean and well-ventilated, and that in the next six weeks, not 100 cases a day but only ten cases of plague, in all, occurred, though the epidemic was raging through the rest of the town.

Anent your annotation regarding rats it may be further stated that, the German Plague Commission, in their report on the plague epidemic in India, after alluding to the long-recognized fact that rats are highly sensitive to plague infection • • • called attention to another fact, namely, that as rats gnaw the dead bodies of their kind, the pestilence is very quickly spread among them and carried elsewhere, and ultimately carried to men. There is quite sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that • • • the extermination of these animals should be undertaken as one of the means for the prevention or limitation of the spread of the plague.

# STILL AFLOAT

Claudine and Carson in Collision.

The Waterlogged Carson Being Towed to Port--Statements of Crew--Claudine Uninjured.

The American barkentine William Carson, Captain J. Piltz, from Newcastle with coal for this port, came into collision at about 9:30 on Wednesday night with the Wilders' steamer Claudine, bound for Mani ports, and was abandoned in a sinking condition by her crew five minutes after the disaster.

The Carson left Newcastle on November 7th with a cargo of 1,338 tons of coal consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co., and arrived off Koko Head shortly after dark on last Wednesday. Knowing the dangers of approaching the harbor at night, Captain Piltz decided to stand off and on till daylight. When about twelve miles south of Diamond Head the lights of a steamer were observed coming from the direction of Honolulu, and a remark that a tug was approaching was made by one of the crew. No danger was apprehended until the vessel, which turned out to be the Claudine, blew one blast of her whistle, which signified that the steamer's helm had been put over to port, and a couple of minutes later she crashed into the sailing vessel, making a huge hole in the latter's starboard bow. The starboard anchor of the sailing vessel fouled with the steamer's rudder, and the vessels hung together for two or three minutes, during which part of her crew clambered over the bows of the steamer. Five minutes after the collision the Carson careened over on her side, and the hull was awash.

The Claudine promptly lowered her boats and took off the balance of the crew of the sinking vessel, and after standing by her for about an hour she steamed back to port and reported the disaster.

Three lady passengers were landed from the steamer, preferring to remain on shore after the shock experienced.

The rescued crew and the captain's wife were obliged to leave everything behind them in their haste, and as the day had been rather warm, they wore but little clothing when landed. Captain Piltz and wife went at once to the Arlington Hotel, while the men were looked after at the police station.

## The Eleu Goes Out.

Early yesterday morning the Eleu, with Captain Piltz on board, proceeded to the scene of the disaster, for the purpose of discovering if the Carson had actually disappeared below the water, and at about 11:45 the vessel was discovered floating on her starboard side, with her port bilge awash, masts in the water and yards upright.

After many unsuccessful attempts, the Eleu at about 1:30 p.m. passed a strong hawser with wire pennant through a chock on her port quarter, and one of her crew having dived and passed the eye over one of the bits on the poop, she commenced to tow the wreck stern first in the direction of the harbor. The Lehua, which had in the meantime arrived on the scene, passed another line, which was made fast to the Eleu.

The Iroquois passed an 8-inch manilla hawser to the Eleu, having been unable to secure a hold on the waterlogged ship, but the enormous strain on the smaller vessel became too much for her safety, and the line was cut off but left with the Eleu, and the Iroquois returned to port, arriving at about 7:30 last night. When she left the two vessels towing at about 5:40 p.m. they were about five miles southeast of Diamond Head and had moved the Carson about six miles toward port. The combined power of the two tugs is bringing her along at less than a mile an hour, and it is probable that they will reach the entrance to the channel about daylight.

The starboard anchor of the Carson is hanging loose, and before she can be brought into port it will be necessary to remove this and also her masts; and even then it is possible that her depth will not allow her safe passage through the channel.

## History of the Vessel.

The William Carson is quite a new wooden vessel of 791 tons, having been launched at Eureka, Cal., on June 3d. She took a lumber cargo from Port Blakely to Sydney, and from there sailed in ballast to Newcastle, where she filled up with coal and sailed for this port on November 7th. The voyage was a most unlucky one, as on the ninth day out from her last port a fearful storm was encountered and one of her crew washed overboard and lost. The Carson is owned by a company, the captain having an interest and Robert Hind of San Francisco being manager.

Captain Piltz was formerly in command of the schooner C. F. Crocker, which vessel met with disaster between Newcastle and San Francisco and had to put into the port of Auckland, New Zealand, in a partially damaged condition some eight or nine months ago.

When seen yesterday afternoon at the Arlington Hotel, Mrs. Piltz was thoroughly unnerved, but stated "that the vessel's lights were burning brightly and the captain and myself were seated on the poop; the second mate being on deck and in charge of the vessel. For over an hour we had seen the steamer's light, but thought the men on board knew their business and would pass astern of us, but when she was right upon us, one blast from her whistle was followed by a change in her course, which threw her completely over our bows and she struck us with fearful force. It is a mercy she did not strike amidships, or our vessel would have gone down like a stone."

with all on board. As it was, five minutes after the crash, the ship was lying with her yards to the water, and my husband had hardly time to pass a rope around my waist and transfer me to the steamer before our ship was lying on her side and appeared to be about its sink altogether. The steamer crew said he was very sorry, but he took our starboard light for the headlight of a steamer, but I don't know how he could do so, as the cabin lights were very bright and showed through the open skylights clearly. We have lost everything we had, and the poor sailors are in the same condition.

## Statements of Officers and Crew.

Captain Piltz said he "could give no explanation for the disaster. The Carson's lights were burning brightly and the lookout on the steamer must have been blind."

Mate Harrison said he "was below at the time of the collision and do not know how the disaster occurred. We were making about five knots, standing off shore at the time. I heard the steamer's whistle, which was given about a minute or so before the crash, and I had just time to get on deck without saving any of my instruments or property."

The man at the Carson's wheel said he "thought the steamer was a tug, as she made straight for us. I saw her lights for a long time before the collision, and believe that she would have passed astern of us if she had not ported her helm. The Carson remained for an hour on her beam ends and then the steamer brought us on to port."

A careful examination of the Claudine was made, but as no damage was discovered she resumed her voyage to Maui. No statements were made by the people in charge of the Claudine, which, owing to the illness of Captain Cameron, was in command of First Mate Welshart.

## BATTLE AT KUANGCHOU.

Grave Trouble Between the French and Chinese.

TACOMA, Dec. 17.—Ornental advised state that the French-Chinese boundary dispute at Kwongchouwan, on Kuangchou Bay, has resulted in bloodshed. Marshal Su's arrival there last month was signalized by a lively preliminary fight between French and Chinese troops. From French sources it is learned that the French had six wounded, while several Chinese were killed and sixty wounded. Both sides are preparing for war, though it is hoped the dispute will be settled amicably.

Marshal Su is the most famous Chinese general living and the victor of the battle of Lianshan in the last Franco-Chinese war. He has a force of 30,000 modern-drilled soldiers under him, and was sent to Kuangchou Bay with express orders from the Empress Dowager to protect China's rights with force if necessary, and without further instructions from Peking. At Tsckhan, near by, he has a reserve force of 6,000 regulars. The French force is much smaller, but it has assembled the following six warships in the bay to assist the troops, if necessary: Descartes, Benagil, Pascal, Surprise, Lion and Drentceasteaux.

The Chinese war spirit has been aroused by Paris cablegrams announcing that President Loubet has refused to receive Yu Keng, the new Chinese Minister to France, pending the settlement of the boundary difficulties.

Kuangchou Bay is on the Tonquin border and was demanded by the French last summer. China complied, but when the time came to delimit French "leased" territory France increased her demands threefold.

## DEROULEDE IN JAIL.

The Monarchist Leader Goes to Jail for Two Years.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Justice today, counsel urged that the charges against M. Marcel-Habert be joined to the present proceedings, but the Prosecutor-General declared this would be illegal. M. Deroulede, President of the League of Patriots, who, though ill, was present, vigorously denounced the Senators and law officers for being subservient to the Government's orders. Amidst immense uproar, M. Deroulede added:

"I wish to be condemned. I will say what I think of these scoundrels. This assemblage is infamous and dishonors France and the republic."

During the increasing din, M. Deroulede continued: "I include in my denunciations both the Senate and the President of the republic."

The Procurator, with difficulty, made himself heard in the tumult when ensued, and demanded the prompt punishment of M. Deroulede, who continued to hurl insults at the High Court, coupled with the assertion that he deserved punishment.

The session was eventually suspended and the court retired to consider the situation, while the prisoners acclaimed M. Deroulede.

Upon the resumption of the proceedings of the High Court, the President of that body, M. Fallières, read its judgment, condemning M. Deroulede to two years' imprisonment and ordering his exclusion from the court until the arguments of counsel and commerce; also refusing to include the charges against M. Marcel-Habert in the trial.

On November 18 M. Deroulede was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the President of France.

## Anti-British Colonists.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 16.—Five hundred colonists of the Victoria West District have perfected an apparently anti-British organization there and have openly expressed disloyalty, and have threatened to attack the railroad station, which is on the direct line between Cape Town and De Aar. The Afrikanderbundites, at a meeting there, proclaimed its loyalty, but declared that the conduct of the troops forced the people to commit acts capable of being interpreted as disloyal.

In the building formerly occupied by Henry May & Co. and now demolished the upstairs rooms were used for many years by Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. in the early fifties.

# SUGAR MARKET Tired Feelings

Williams, Dimond Co. and Willett & Gray.

Financial Markets of Europe Affected by British Reverses--Scarcity of Cane Sugar Supplies.

The following correspondence, dated December 21st, relative to the sugar markets of the Mainland and Europe, is furnished through the courtesy of Messrs. Schaefer & Co.:

From Williams, Dimond & Co.

SUGAR—We last addressed you by circular per steamer Australia, December 12; since which the local market and prices for export to Honolulu have remained unchanged.

BASIS—No sales reported until December 15, to arrive sale 500 tons at 4½c. Quotations unchanged, and only sale reported since December 20, 600 tons at 4½c, making net basis for Island sugars in New York 4½c. San Francisco 3½c on that date.

LONDON BEETS—12th, 2s 2½d; 13th, 2s 1½d; 14th to 18th, 2s 2½d; 18th to 29th, 2s 1½d.

DRY GRANULATED unchanged, with only a moderate demand.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS—The news of British reverses affected the beet sugar market and financial markets of Europe unfavorably, in sympathy with sales of sugar in the New York market are somewhat restricted, and a cargo of Javas, which arrived, had to go into store, but we note by telegraphic advices received yesterday that sales to arrive had been made in New York at 4½c.

STATISTICAL POSITION—Dec. 14 total stock U. S.: Four ports estimated 13th inst., 210,433 tons, against \$7,647,000 last year. Cuba, six principal ports, Dec. 13, 31,000 tons, against \$1,07 tons same date last year.

Total stocks, Europe and America \$69,897 tons, against 1,013,789 tons same uneven dates last year.

From Willett & Gray.

Statistics from Willett & Gray's latest circular just received are as follows:

Official statement of the Hawaiian sugar crop from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899, as compared with the two preceding sessions follows:

1898-99. 1897-98. 1896-97.  
Hawaii ..... 104,678 81,771 113,156  
Maui ..... 43,561 40,208 36,649  
Oahu ..... 40,911 30,519 25,829  
Kauai ..... 58,356 52,316 48,584

Total tons .252,506 204,814 224,218

In regard to the statistical position of the sugar market, Willett & Gray, December 7, said: Stocks in Europe, \$59,000 tons, against \$55,600 tons last week, and 656,699 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America \$69,897 tons, against 767,568 tons last week, and 752,926 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 732,659 tons, at even date of Oct. 1st, last year. The excess of stock is 56,971 tons, against an excess of 33,520 tons last week, and a deficiency of 102,311 tons, Dec. 29, 1898.

In regard to the refined sugar market, Willett & Gray, Dec. 7, said:

The last month of the year brings out some new features to the refined sugar market, not altogether clear for future guidance. All refiners except Doscher stopped the shading of prices of soft sugars, and this caused much increase in withdrawals under old contracts.

All refiners decline to sell for delivery next year. This may mean something or nothing, but is probably giving the National Wholesale Grocers Association a chance to perfect some plan for the better handling of refined by the grocers. Considering the staple nature of the raw market and the fact that refined is within ¼c per pound of raws there is no question that buyers of refined should buy freely enough now to have on hand constantly a fair line of stock. It seems perfectly safe to do so independent of any contingencies that might arise near the new year. Shipments during this month are also advisable because of the expected advance in railroad freights after January 1st. New Orleans granulated was advanced 1-16c.

In regard to the raw sugar market, Willett & Gray, Dec. 7, said:

During the larger part of the week, had there been any sugar in the market reported, but in continued absence of offerings the market finally recovered its lost firmness of last week and closes with sales of Demerara for shipment at 2 9-16c c. i. f.; also a steamer cargo of Javas due at 11s 7½d c. i. f. equal to 4½c basis for 96 degree test. Centrifuges. The amount of Demerara crop sugars remaining unsold is quite small, possibly not over 10,000 tons. Other West India crops are not yet available, and are not likely to be hurried to market when available. The scarcity of cane supplies for some time to come has turned the attention of our refiners to beet sugars, and the outlook is for continued steadiness to the raw sugar market.

Prime oat hay can be purchased at 49.50 per ton in California. One large dealer on the Coast says he has orders for about 6,000 tons for the Hawaiian Islands, but cannot get transportation.

Passengers by the America Maru report that the Zealandia is being fitted out for a trip to this port with a general cargo.

Mr. H. D. Wishard, school teacher at Waimea, Kauai, is unable to return to his school owing to the determination of the Inter-Island Company that the Mikahala should not take passengers for the present.

Major Porter of the Foreign Office is hard at work collecting together the exhibit for the Paris Exposition. Among other novelties he will take one hundred and fifty native Hawaiian fans and carvings in native woods of Hawaiian fruits.

Arrangements for a watch night service are being made by a committee from the Young People's Societies, connected with the various churches in the city. A meeting of representatives was held in the Central Union Church parlor last Wednesday evening.

The mortality report for the month, up to last night, showed a total of 156 deaths. This breaks the record. Even in cholera time the total deaths in one month did not reach this figure. The population of Honolulu is, however, now far greater.

The tug Iroquois will not go to Midway Island until next spring, owing to some changes in the plan of the Navy Department at Washington. She will take a cruise to Hilo on a fortnight, in the meantime remaining at her anchorage in Naval Row.

One of the inspectors in the Chinatown district stated last night that many of the Chinese and Japanese cooped up in quarantine were offering as high as \$50 for a pass, but so far as learned there were none offered for sale. They are using every means of ingenuity to escape the quarantine, offering bribes and attempting to run the guard. The guards are vigilant, however, and are determined to make a strict quarantine.

Mr. Charles A. Fogarty, a native of Dublin, Ireland, aged 47 years, died last night at 8 o'clock at the Aloha House on Fort street, of inflammation of the kidneys. He had only been sick a week and his death last night was sudden and unexpected. Deceased was quartermaster carpenter of the United States Government in Honolulu at the time of his death and had charge of the army corrals and transports. The funeral will take place during next Sunday under auspices of the Ancient Order of Foresters, No. 6,600, with military escort. He was well known in Honolulu, having resided here for a number of years.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 28, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK Capital Paid Up Div. As % ed.

MERCHANT, C. BREWER & CO. 1,000,000 100 200 25/4

AMERICAN SUG. CO. 1,000,000 100 200 25/4

EWS. 500,000 100 200 25/4

HAW. AG. CO. 500,000 100 200 25/4

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO. 3,012,750 100 200 25/4

HAWAIIAN SUG. CO. 1,000,000 100 200 25/4

H. H. MOORE 1,000,000 100 200 25/4

HAIKU 500,000 100 200 25/4

KAHUKA 800,000 100 200 25/4

KAMAKO SUG. CO. 1,000,000 100 200 25/4

KAHUKA PL. 250,000 100 200 25/4

KIBO PL. 1,000,000 100 200 25/4

KIBO PL. 1,000,000 100 200 25/4

KIBO PL. 1,000,

# QUARANTINED

Chinatown is Again Under Guard.

## NEW CASES OF PLAGUE

First Regiment Called Out After Midnight--Scenes and Incidents of the Scare.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

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An autopsy was performed last night on the Chinese young man who was found dead at the gateway of the Chinese hospital. He was a suspicious case, and the postmortem developed the symptoms of bubonic plague which have been observed in all the previous fatal cases with a more pronounced showing in the axillary gland of the right side. Here the gland was badly swollen and a bubo of considerable size was cut out and preserved for bacteriological examination. The left inguinal gland was also swollen, and both were filled with the same bloody serum which was discovered in the other cases. The heart was filled with fluid not yet clotted and the abdominal cavity contained serum. No official statement coming directly from the Board of Health has been issued that the man came to his death from bubonic plague, but the announcement will probably come from the Board today. Prominent physicians who were present at the autopsy were certain of the cause of death as above stated.  
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All day yesterday the physicians and agents of the Board of Health were kept busy responding to calls to examine cases of sickness in every part of the city. Considerable opposition on the part of the Chinese is being met with in spite of the promise made on Tuesday by the Chinese Consul and merchants that they would do everything in their power to assist the Board of Health.

In cases of sickness the Chinese failed to report to the Health Office and smugged the patients from one section to another. In one room in Chinatown which had been visited by the inspectors very often was found a sick Chinaman who had been kept in hiding for several days. The Chinese seem to think that if a case of sickness is found in their house or place of business the quarantine will be placed around them and they immediately devise plans to get rid of the patient.

Considerable opposition toward the Chinese Consul and Vice Consul has been manifested for several days, and despite the advice of the Consul the Chinese continue concealment as before, much to the vexation of President Cooper and the Board of Health in general.

The proprietor of the tailor shop on King street, from which the Chinaman who died at Pawa came, was sent out to the Chinese house on Sheridan street accompanied by his little boy, where they will be quarantined. Five of the original inmates of the house who escaped when the body was discovered are still at large, and the police are making a hunt for them.

Dr. Mitamura yesterday evening reported a sick Japanese in a building near the corner of Smith and Panahi streets called Kobayashi's hotel. After several visits were made to the place Dr. Mitamura said he considered it a serious case and asked that the Board remove the patient to the Kakaako isolation hospital. Dr. Wood decided it was best to carry out this recommendation, and also has quarantined the premises.

The only death reported during the day was that of a young Chinaman who had been sent out of Chinatown yesterday afternoon to the Chinese hospital with the evident intent of avoiding the Board of Health inspectors. Dr. Garvin and a health officer went out at the request of a Chinese physician and found the body of a young Chinaman in the lane just outside the gates. They were told that the man had come out during the afternoon saying he was sick and had applied for admission to the hospital which had been refused. The Chinaman lay down just at the yard entrance and died shortly after.

At 7 o'clock three health officers and a reporter of the Advertiser went out to the hospital and found the man within the gates covered with a blanket. He was a young man scarcely twenty years of age and evidently a worker in a shop. The reporter learned later that the man had been brought to the hospital in an express wagon and came from a store on Nuuanu street facing Paauhi street.

At 8 o'clock three health officers and a reporter of the Advertiser went out to the hospital and found the man within the gates covered with a blanket. He was a young man scarcely twenty years of age and evidently a worker in a shop. The reporter learned later that the man had been brought to the hospital in an express wagon and came from a store on Nuuanu street facing Paauhi street.

At 8 o'clock last evening a hack drove up to the Health office followed by some native boys. The hack held a Chinaman who was said to be sick and had been found at King and River street on the Ewa side of the stream just as he was about to be placed in another hack. The natives around there objected to the Chinaman's removal as they feared a quarantine. The hackman became frightened and drove away hurriedly. The sick man could not stand and lay on the sidewalk. The natives called a second hack and brought the patient and a Chinaman who had been assisting him to the Health office. Doctor Garvin, upon examination found that the man had a swollen inguinal gland covered with a plaster, and the circumstances were sufficient to have the man sent to Kakaako as his temperature registered 102°. The Chinaman had twice been refused admittance at the place where he was found. It was learned that his brother is Chong Song Say, who

lives a stone's throw from Chinatown where the sick Chinaman probably is now. He is not expected to live until this morning.

Minister May-Smith has come by the American Mail official communiques from the Hawaiian missionary superintendents at Yokohama and seems doing, notifying them of the prevalence of the plague here, and that Honolulu is at present an infected port.

Judge Carter has appointed as his magistrate for examining the Chinese and Japanese houses between Waikiki and Kailua, the following gentlemen: J. O. Carter, Jr., H. M. Mott-Smith, C. H. Parker, F. T. Phillips, James Spencer, W. J. Coelho, F. T. P. Waterhouse, A. L. C. Atkinson, John Mitchell, J. O. Young, W. R. Castle, A. V. Gear, George Waterhouse, P. M. Lansdale, W. M. King, Allan Judd.

## FOR LAHAINA

The Ancient Capital is Not Declining.

Comments on Population and Development--Calls Local Scribe to Account for Errors.

Editor Advertiser:—In the "Weekly Star" of December 12th appears an editorial entitled "A Change Desirable," wherein the writer seems anxious to have both court terms of the Second Circuit held in Waikiki. The writer is open to considerable criticism for this. He first refers to Kaanapali as a sparsely settled district; in the next few lines he speaks of Honokowai and Olowalu as two small districts. He next says, "the matter is more easily understood if anyone will study the map of the Island and the population figures according to the last census."

It does not appear to me as though the writer of that article had ever studied the map of Maui to any great extent. When he refers to Kaanapali, Honokowai and Olowalu as districts his ignorance of the political divisions of the Island of Maui becomes apparent, for there is only one district on the west side of Maui and that is the Lahaina district.

He tries to impress his readers with his knowledge of what Lahaina was away back in the fifties. He says towns or villages have their period of development as all other human affairs, Lahaina huddled, flowered and faded (that sounds very factitious).

Where he got his census figures from I do not know, but I know there is close on 2,000 able-bodied men employed by the Pioneer Mill Co. alone that would leave three to 400 men, women and children in other parts of the district according to his figures 2,298 last census, and here I mean to show how Lahaina has faded.

I came to Lahaina in December, 1893, the taxes collected that year was over seven thousand dollars, this year, 1894, the taxes amount to over \$30,000. The output of sugar in 1893 was a little over 2,100 tons at the Pioneer Mill Co., and in 1894 will show at least 16,000 tons. The Lahaina Conee and Fruit Co. have planted since 1893, 180,000 coffee trees; Honolua Ranch Co., 113,000 trees. The coffee from both places ranks among the best on the Islands.

Six years ago Lahaina boasted of half a dozen brakemen owned by private parties; today she has nine brakemen for public hire and some fifteen vehicles for private use, besides numerous other carts and wagons belonging to business firms and stores. This year over thirty steamers a month call at her port and a daily steamer service between Lahaina and Lanai will be established before new year.

The need of keeping Lahaina as a judicial center becomes more apparent day by day. When Maunakei Sugar Co. (Lanai), Kaunakakai and Kamalo (Molokai), and Kaanapali are fully developed, the court business of these places all belongs to the second circuit, not to speak of the immense stretch of land owned by H. P. Baldwin at Honolulu, in the district of Lahaina, which is expected to be planted in cane and fully developed within the next five years. These lands alone would yield from forty to fifty thousand tons of sugar a year.

I will admit that there are a few dilapidated shanties along the city front that should be torn down, but it is the same with many other places, not excepting Waikiki. How the writer of that article can figure out that Lahaina is decaying I can not understand.

### LAHAINAITE

SON OF AN OHIO MERCHANT CURED OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25 cent size he was cured. One of these testimonial, hoping one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bowler, Glencooe, O. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for M. I.

## COLUSA SUNK

A Bark Well Known in Hawaii.

She Strikes Near the Carmanah Point Lighthouse--Captain and Crew Lost.

VICTORIA, Dec. 17.—A letter received here today from Lighthouse Keeper W. P. Daykin, who is stationed at Carmanah Point, gives news of the stranding of a bark, the identity of which he was unable to learn, and her subsequent release. At the same time Alex Drinkwater, a prospector of Alberta, comes forward with a story brought to him by the Dodge Cave Indians, which goes to prove that the bark seen on the Point, which was none other than the overdue Colusa, afterward foundered. The Indians watched the waters cover her.

That the Colusa has gone down and that Captain Ewarts, his wife and the crew have gone down to a sailor's grave in the waters they have sailed so long seems to be a certainty. Many have surmised that the bark was lost, but the surmises have been based on nothing more than the fact that she was so long overdue, coupled with that of her unseaworthy condition, she not having been repaired properly after the accident she sustained when entering Kahului on her last trip from San Francisco. The letter received from the lighthouse keeper, who has been unable to get word here for some time past owing to the collapse of the telegraph wire, was as follows:

"On the morning of the 18th of two of my boys heard some rifle shots. Thinking it was some one signaling to them, they returned toward Bonilla Point. On the same rock that the Duchess of Argyle struck they saw a bark, the identity of which they could not ascertain. There was a thick fog, with light, baffling winds, heavy rain and a heavy surf on the beach. When first seen she was lying over considerably; her anchor was down, but her stern, as she swung, caught on the rock. A big sea struck her and she swung clear and straightened up to her anchor with her head out to sea, but her stern well in the small bay at the Chuasaps waterfall, between and within a few yards of the wrecks of the Duchess of Argyle and the Puritan.

"The boys, being unable to cross the river to get home, ran down to Kihie, about two miles east of Bonilla, where they could open the wire, and then tapped with the ends of the wire, calling me, and said there was a vessel on shore at Bonilla. There being no Indians here I telephoned to Cloose to my eldest son to come up at once and bring assistance, which he did. At 1 a.m. in the fog cleared, when I saw a bark dangerously near Bonilla. She was heading about west, but the wind hauled and she headed off shore. When the boys returned they said it was the bark they had reported, that a breeze sprang up off shore which enabled her to get clear, but they think she was badly damaged and shipped her cable. It was a miracle that she ever got clear, especially with the heavy surf running. She seemed a medium-sized vessel, rather smart-looking, painted black with a white stripe around her. She had double top-gallant yards and I think a skysail. Several pieces of redwood were picked up near where the bark went ashore."

Ax Drinkwater says that when he was on his way down he heard of the foundering of the vessel from the Dodge Cave Indians. The Indians said the bark, which from the description given must have been the same one seen ashore on Bonilla Point, was carried up in a northwesterly direction before the heavy gales, and when the vessel was about opposite Long Beach it was seen to roll from side to side and went down rapidly as though her bottom had fallen out or her seams parted. This was about the beginning of December. Many different Indians told the prospector the same story of the foundering of the vessel and he says he has every reason to believe the report is true. Since the Indians told the prospector of the disaster they have gone to the big potash now in progress at Esteranza Inlet, which is attracting the Siwashas from up and down the coast, and they have not reported the foundering of the vessel to the local customs. An effort will, however, be made to reach them and get the news to other weak ones.

TO TUNNEL GIBRALTAR.

Gigantic Undertaking Proposed by a French Engineer.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—A gigantic undertaking for tunnelling the Straits of Gibraltar is receiving attention now. M. Jean Berlier, a famous civil engineer, who is the author of the project, has just published in book form the result of his studies in connection with it. He considers that an international tunnel, uniting Spain and Morocco and prolonged by a railway from Tangiers to Lalla Maghnia, would prove invaluable for the successful development of France's African colonies.

After the vessel went down they searched for boats, but saw none. Then they searched the beach and rocks for wreckage without avail. Not a man or vestige of anything from the wreck seems to have reached the shore. Of course, it has not been proven definitely that the lost vessel is the Colusa, but everything seems to point to that having been the case.

Has Been in Hard Luck.

The Colusa is well known in the San Francisco trade, having been owned there for nearly a generation. In 1889 she was one of the smartest barks on the coast and was then in command of Captain Backus. The captain has not been in the vessel for many years, but always retained his interest in her and is now one of the principal sufferers by the loss of the vessel.

In those days G. F. Smith & Co. were the managing owners, but during the last few years A. H. Paul has looked after the vessel.

The Colusa left San Francisco Sept. 6 last for the Hawaiian Islands. During a storm she went ashore and was got off again after some difficulty. She was taken to Kahului, where an examination showed that her forefoot and part of the ship was gone. It was decided to send her to the Sound for repairs, and on October 21 she sailed in ballast for Departure Bay. On November 30 the call in telling of the then overdue fleet said: "The old Colusa is out THIRTY-EIGHT DAYS from Nagasaki to Departure Bay, and she is the vessel for which the steamer heavily laden, as she was ashore on the island of Hawaii and was on her way to the Sound to ballast for repairs."

The Colusa was built in Bath, Me., 1872. She was 111 tons net burden, 112 feet 9 inches long, 28 feet 2 inches beam and 24 feet 2 inches deep.

THE GLORY OF MAN.

The crown and glory of mankind is strength-power. An honest complexion has been won by it; individual and collective. The earliest sign of decay in man is not usually pain, but weakness of some kind—of mind or body, or both. This may be the inevitable sequence of advanced years, or it may, as we all know, show itself at any period of life. But it always means that the sources of strength are failing, as the lessening of the water in a river means a drying up of the springs and streams which it flows.

I said "sources" of strength, using the plural word. I should have said "source" of strength, for in human beings there is but one. What is it? Perhaps the experience of Mr. David Jones will help us to an answer.

"In the summer of 1881," he says, "I began to feel ill and out of sorts. I was weak and tired, and quite worn out with little exertion. I had a poor appetite, and after eating had pain and weight at the chest. My secretions were scanty and thick. My back felt stiff, and gave me much pain as I moved about. For three years I suffered like this, being at times better and then worse. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicines and recommended Turkish baths, but I got no better for any kind of treatment.

"My brother then told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, but I had no faith in advertised medicines. He, however, urged me to take it, and after taking a few doses I experienced so much relief that I continued with it, and was soon strong and well as ever.

"Since that time I take a dose of this remedy when I feel ill and out of sorts, and it sets me right. I have praised Mother Seigel's Syrup to all my friends many of whom have tried it and been benefited by it. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) David Jones, 1, Dundas Street, Walton, Liverpool, July 31st, 1896."

We have room for one more short letter before we try to come at the answer to the question with which we set out. It is exactly in the same line, and ought to make the results of our inquiry all the more clear and plain.

"In the spring of 1888," proceeds the writer, "my health began to fail me. I felt languid and heavy, as if something had come over me. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and the little food I took gave me pain across the chest and between the shoulders. My food lay like lead on my stomach. I was constantly splitting up a thick phlegm, and when I bed heavy creases came over me. I got weaker and weaker, and from time to time was confined to bed. Often I was so bad I could not dress or undress myself.

"Now better, now worse, but never well, I suffered for over five years. I took different kinds of medicines, and had a doctor, but got no real benefit from anything.

"In July, 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of cases like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from the International Tea Company, Yeovil, and began taking it. In a short time I felt much better, and, by continuing with it, gained strength. I could eat better, food agreed with me, and by-and-by I was strong and well. But for Mother Seigel's Syrup I believe I should not now be alive. You are at liberty to publish this statement.

(Signed) (Mrs.) Jane Crouch, 82, Huslis, Yeovil, November 29th, 1895."

What, then, do these cases show to be the source of strength? The answer is, Digested Food. That and nothing else. All strength, of body or of mind, comes from that, and that only. What, then, is the great enemy of strength, the fountain of weakness? Indigestion—dyspepsia. You see why and how. A child could not miss the argument. What, then, restores strength? Mother Seigel's Syrup. In what way? By setting the digestive machinery in healthy operation. That is what it did for our correspondents and does daily for multitudes. Use it if you need it, and pass the news to other weak ones.

TO TUNNEL GIBRALTAR.

Gigantic Undertaking Proposed by a French Engineer.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—A gigantic undertaking for tunnelling the Straits of Gibraltar is receiving attention now. M. Jean Berlier, a famous civil engineer, who is the author of the project, has just published in book form the result of his studies in connection with it. He considers that an international tunnel, uniting Spain and Morocco and prolonged by a railway from Tangiers to Lalla Maghnia, would prove invaluable for the successful development of France's African colonies.

From soundings taken by him M. Berlier has proved the existence of a compact rock formation across the straits, which guarantees solidity and impermeability. The undertaking, he says, would be no more difficult than the piercing of Mount Cenis, St. Gotthard, Arlberg or Simplon. He adds that if diplomatic obstacles are not greater than the natural ones, success is certain.

M. Berlier estimates that a tunnel of forty-one kilometers (twenty-five and one-half miles) would cost \$223,000,000 and that the work would require seven years. He calculates that the connection of the lines of the Algerian Railway system and extension from Tangiers to Lalla Maghnia would cost another \$18,000,000 or \$19,000,000, so that the whole enterprise would necessitate \$242,000,000. To offset this expense M. Berlier shows that the approximate yearly revenue would be \$15,250,000. He already has received the consent of the Spanish Government to the scheme and is working to obtain the authorization of the Moorish Government to create a tunnel terminus in its territory.

There is an interval of 64 days from Nagasaki to Departure Bay, and she is the vessel for which the steamer heavily laden, as she was ashore on the island of Hawaii and was on her way to the Sound to ballast for repairs.

The Colusa was built in Bath, Me., 1872. She was 111 tons net burden, 112 feet 9 inches long, 28 feet 2 inches beam and 24 feet 2 inches deep.

Down Again

in prices in the market for meat and food and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The master of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## BRITISH WAR SPIRIT IS FLAMING HIGH

(Continued from Page 2.)

bills today in the Senate authorizing the appointment of commissioners to investigate trade conditions in the Orient. The commission in each case is to consist of five members. Senator Gallinger's bill provides for one commissioner from the Eastern States, one from the Middle States, one from the Southern States, one from the Western States and one from the Pacific Coast States. Senator Foster's bill provides for two commissioners from the Atlantic Coast States, two from the Pacific Coast States and one from the Middle West.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill for the construction of a Pacific cable from San Francisco to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, the route to be decided by a commission; Senator Foster a bill to authorize the leasing of lands west of the ninety-ninth meridian for grazing purposes.

### DANGER TO THE CABLE.

Matters Are Now Complicated By a Spanish Grant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The United States Government itself will probably feel the baneful effects of a cable monopoly, for which Spain is responsible. Spain granted a concession to the Eastern Extension Cable Company, under which that corporation has the exclusive landing rights for all cables joining the several islands of the Philippines or connecting them with other countries.

It is apparent that the effect of the cable concession granted the Eastern Company will be to cause that corporation to protest against the violation of its rights by the United States, which proposes to run a line from a point on the California coast to Luzon, via the Hawaiian, Midway or Wake Islands, and to establish international and governmental cable communication with Japan, between the islands of Luzon and Formosa, and with China between the Island of Luzon and some commercially desirable Chinese port. The laying of this cable will naturally injure the value of the Eastern Extension Company's concession and materially reduce its business, now conducted over the Hongkong-Manila line.

Under the decision of Secretary Root in the matter of the concession held by the Western Union, this Government, under the terms of the treaty of peace, will be required to respect the rights possessed by the Eastern Extension Company. This is apparently the opinion of Major R. E. Thompson who was chief signal officer of the army of the Philippines, whose annual report is published as an appendix to the report of Brigadier General Greely, chief signal officer.

"The Hongkong cable," Major Thompson states, "formerly terminated at Bolinao, but under the Spanish authorization of March 30, 1898, it was extended to Manila. A Spanish decree granting this extension also appears to concede the monopoly of cable privileges between Hongkong and Manila to the cable company until the year 1940, and what is still greater present moment, the decree gives the company the exclusive landing rights for a long term of years for all cables joining the several islands or connecting them with other countries."

"The only escape from this monopoly seems to lie in the redemption of the privileges by purchase, which is provided for at the rate of £5,000 for each remaining year of the concession. The Spanish Government, however, refused to public service the right of inter-island communication, and it thus happens that the army is unhampered in the use of its cables for military purposes."

In order to prevent endless litigation, therefore, it is evident that the United States must pay the Eastern Extension Company nearly \$1,000,000 to purchase its privileges.

### NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Bill for its Construction May Yet be Passed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Journal has the following from Washington: News has been received in Washington that the concession of the Nicaraguan Government to the Cragin-Eyre-Grace Syndicate is to be canceled and that the Nicaraguan Government intends to extend the life of the Maritime Canal Company. The United States Government has made representations to the Nicaraguan Government that this extension should be granted. When this is done it will permit a continuance of the plan suggested in Senator Morgan's bill in the last Congress for the construction of the canal by the United States through the instrumentality of the Maritime Canal Corporation.

An effort will be made during this Congress to put through the bill, passage of which was frustrated last year by lobbyists of the transcontinental railroads.

A prominent member of the committee was assured this week by the State Department that no obstacles would be interposed by the Nicaraguan Government to prosecution of work under the Maritime Canal Company's concession. The President said to the same Senator that it was his ambition to see this great work thoroughly initiated during his administration.

### NEWS CONDENSED.

Buller's army has been moved back five miles.

The German flag has been hoisted over Apia.

Dewey's flag lieutenant, T. M. Brumby, is dead.

Aguinaldo is still reported to be fleeing in disguise.

General Buller was frequently under fire during the recent battle.

Every ship in the British navy is being prepared for an emergency.

Several seasoned regiments will be

sent to South Africa from India.

French and German guns have been brought to the Boers in sections.

England proposes to organize a large corps like Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Lord Roberts is confident that his coming campaign will be successful.

Arizona and New Mexico are making a strong campaign for Statehood.

Admiral Von Dierrichs has been made chief of the German naval staff.

Senator Hanna is opposing the election of Burns to the Senate from California.

The United States is negotiating for one of the Galapagos Islands as a coaling station.

There is nothing in the story that General Butler has forced the passage of the Tugela river.

Goldwin Smith and James Bryce have both attacked the Transvaal policy of the British Government.

The proposed reciprocity treaties with France, Argentina and the West Indies are likely to be defeated.

Several changes in the British Cabinet are believed to be impending, including Chamberlain's retirement.

A Berlin news agency reports that the American Government will invite the powers to propose mediation to England.

On December 18 Wall street had a panic but the associated banks managed to stop it by breaking the price of call money to 50.

A large issue of British consols is threatened, but it is feared that securities will have to be put on the market at a discount of 10 per cent.

A Sun cable from Manila December 18, 11:50 p.m., says: A report from General Young, who is at Vigan, sent by boat to San Fabian and thence by telegraph, says that word has been received that Colonel Howze's column has all the American prisoners who were captured by the insurgents, including Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore, of the Yorktown, who was captured some months ago near Baler.

### THE CABINET MEETING.

Quarantine Guards Pay Schedule—Railroad Subsidy.

At a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday morning the following pay schedule for members of the National Guard on quarantine duty was approved: Privates, \$2 per day; corporals, \$2.25; sergeants, \$2.50; first sergeants, \$2.75; second lieutenants, \$3.75; first lieutenants, \$4.00; captains, \$4.25; adjutants, \$4.40; majors, \$5.75; lieutenant colonel, \$8.00; colonel, \$9.40; sergeant major, \$3; musicians, \$2.25.

Minister Cooper made lengthy report on matters connected with the plague outbreak, referring particularly to the appointment of a commission for the inspection of Chinatown, to the inspection of Chinese and Japanese quarters from Walkiki to Kalihii, and also to the experiments in connection with the probable presence of plague bacilli in saki and soi.

Minister Damon reported in the matter of the application for a subsidy by the O. R. & C. Co. amounting to \$10,500, that the appropriation with the exception of \$700 was exhausted.

The question of the land sales special deposit balance of \$24,500 was held over until final action has been taken by Congress in regard to local matters.

The applications of W. J. Coelho and Aaron Ku to be appointed notaries public were referred to the Attorney General for investigation and report.

### Y. M. C. A. Free Entertainment.

Next Monday being New Year's day, there will be a reception to young men from 12 to 2 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall. In the evening at 8 o'clock, the annual free entertainment will be given. Members are asked to call at the Association Hall and obtain tickets to distribute among their friends. The program will be an interesting one. The Amateur Orchestra will contribute three numbers, Mrs. Royal D. Mead a violin solo; Miss Matilda Walker a piano solo; Mrs. H. C. Austin and Miss Lillian Dingtong give vocal numbers; and the Hon. Alex. Young an address. Other numbers will be announced later.

### Presented to Oahu College.

A rare old volume, formerly in the library of the Rev. Daniel Dole, has recently been presented to Oahu College by his sons, President Sanford B. Dole and George H. Dole, Esq. The book was printed in Latin at Amsterdam, bearing date of 1692; it is well preserved and has several excellent engravings illustrating the cruelties of the inquisition.

### Honolulu's Kipling Fund.

The following cablegram was received yesterday by Mr. Robert Cotton, who has forwarded the money for the fund collected here:

From London,

"Notte, San Francisco: Hearty thanks for generous action of the people of Honolulu. Kipling poem fund now forty-five thousand pounds and greatly needed."

### DAILY MAIL.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## HEALTHY CITY

### How Singapore is Kept From Plague.

### House and Water Regulations that Preserve People of an Equatorial Port from Epidemics.

Editor Advertiser: At a time when the subject of sanitation is prominently before the people of Honolulu, it may be of general interest to hear how troubles of the kind we have just experienced are dealt with elsewhere.

The city of Singapore is situated at the equator. Its mean annual temperature is about 89 degrees Fahrenheit; the trade-winds, that are so pleasant and wholesome a feature of our Hawaiian climate, are light and infrequent, while the relative humidity of the atmosphere is very great. The site of the city is, for the most part, an alluvial plain, intersected by tidal creeks and marshes, and diversified by dykes of granite and laterite.

The population of Singapore is (or was, when I resided there, some few years since) made up of about 150,000 Asiatics and 6,000 Europeans. Of the Asiatics the Chinese constitute the major part, then follow the Indians, Malays, Japanese and others. The white whites include the British garrison of some 3,500 men.

The commercial interests of Singapore are vastly greater than those of Hawaii. The docks, aggregating over three miles in length, are thronged with shipping. Communication with Asia, Europe and Australia is constant. Fleets of junks ply between Singapore and all the southern Chinese ports. The volume of Asiatic travel is great and unrestricted, save by health regulations.

Cholera, plague, typhoid and smallpox are constantly present in the city; yet an epidemic of any of these diseases has not occurred for many years. As in Honolulu the Asiatics live in all parts of the city, while there are quarters in which no Europeans live.

### Singapore is Exempt.

From this brief description it will be seen that the liability of Singapore to epidemics is much greater than that of Honolulu. Yet for many years Singapore has been free from epidemics of the deadly diseases. This immunity is to be ascribed, first, to the excellence of the water supply; and, secondly, to the strict regulations regarding the erection of dwellings.

The water supply is derived from an artificial lake some miles out of the city. This lake receives the drainage from the rainfall on an area constituting a Government reservation. On this reservation no one is permitted to live; and the entire area is enclosed by a cemented drain, insuring that no drainage from outside finds its way into the reservoir. From the impounding reservoir the water is conveyed by gravity to the filter-beds, which are in duplicate, assuring an uninterrupted supply of filtered water. From the filter-beds the water is pumped to the distributing reservoir, where it is thoroughly aerated before passing into the city mains.

No building can be erected in Singapore without a permit from the Public Works Inspector. This permit, for which a charge is made, covers two points: suitability of site and conformity of proposed building to municipal regulations. No matter what the size, cost or kind of dwelling, the ground floor must be of concrete, tile or stone, and made impervious to water. The floor cannot be elevated above the ground, but the surface of the ground may be raised to any desired height. A cement drain, so laid as to receive all the drainage from the house, must be built to connect with the nearest sewer; thus it is impossible for the soil to become saturated with filth from the drainage.

There are no cesspools. All closets are furnished with galvanized iron tails to receive the defecations. Each morning these tails are removed, together with their contents, and replaced by clean ones. All the night soil is used as fertilizer by the Chinese planters and gardeners adjacent to the city. An incinerating plant disposes of the garbage.

Construction of Buildings.

No wooden buildings are permitted within the fire limits. No room can be smaller than a certain specified size. Tenements are divided into apartments by solid brick walls rising from ground to roof, and each apartment has but one outside door, which opens upon the street. No back doors or secret underground passages are possible. The inmates cannot avoid the police. The roofs being of tile, fire could hardly be communicated from one house to another, or even from one apartment of a tenement to another apartment in the same building. No matter how filthy an apartment might be, half an hour's use of a fire hose and a pall of whitewash would suffice to restore it to a perfectly sanitary condition.

Contrast these conditions with the state of affairs reported by our emergency inspectors as existing in Honolulu's Chinatown! If—as is devoutly to be desired—our Asiatic quarter should be removed to another site, we shall do well to take some such precautions against insanitation as have proven so effectual in a city so much larger and so much more exposed to infection than Honolulu.

VIATOR.

## FOR RED ROUGH HANDS ITCHING BURNING PALMS



### FOR PAINFUL FINGER ENDS

**One Night Treatment.** Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

### HOW TO CURE TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding, or thickened epidermis. Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood; and expel HUMOR OF GEMS.

This single treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies, and even the best physicians, fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, the set \$1.25. SOAP, 25c. OINTMENT, 25c. RESOLVENT (large), 50c. POTTER D. AND C. CO., Proprietors, Box 6-U.S.A. British Agents: NEWBERT & SONS, London; HOW & DAVIS, London; Room 12, Spreckels Block.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 521½ Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORY: South Bay St., Emeryville and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

### MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

### HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

### NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

### HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

### FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

### Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, dry blood and fish, potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guarantee analysis. One ton of one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent material competition and high analysis has no superior in the market.

The superiority of Bone Guano over all other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer may be well known; it is easily absorbed.

The bone and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, b.

## C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

## We Are Still Moving!

We have torn one warehouse down and are clearing the things of another as fast as we can.

Our

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 26.  
U. S. Army transport Flushing Dwyer, San Francisco, December 17.  
Stock to U. S. quartermaster.

Am. schr. Alice A. Iverson, 13 days from Europe; 249,600 feet lumber to Lewers & Cooke, Ltd.

Wednesday, December 27.

Stmr. Noss, Wyman, from Lahaina.  
Stmr. Ke An Hou, Mosher, from Lahaina.

Jap. stmr. America Maru, Going, 614 days from San Francisco; Passengers and merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

Am. bg. J. D. Spreckels, Christian- son, from San Francisco; Merchandise to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Br. br. Kinfauns, Crighton, from Liverpool, March 29; Cardiff August 2; 1,600 tons merchandise to T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Thursday, December 28.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, from cruise.  
Am. sh. Jabez Howes, Clapp, from Tacoma November 13 (in the offing).

Am. bkt. William Carson, Piltz, from Newcastle, November 6 (a week in tow of the Eleu and steamer Lehua).

Stmr. Lehua, Dower, from Molokai ports.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 26.  
Am. stmr. Australia, Lawless, San Francisco.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Na- willwill.

Stmr. Waleale, Greene, Kapaa.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hale.

Stmr. Lehua, Dower, Mukokai.

Stmr. Mokoli, Sacho, Mukokai.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.

Am. bkt. Planter, McNeill, San Fran- cisco.

Thursday, December 28.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Elele.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, Makaweli.

Stmr. Nihau Thompson, Lahaina.

Stmr. America Maru, Going, Yoko- hama.

## Merchandise for Maui.

The steamer Kaiulani, from San Francisco for Kahului, has an assorted merchandise cargo. Among the principal shipments were the following: 161,609 lbs rolled barley, 750 bbls cement, 1 bale dry goods, 21 cs hardware, 15,110 ft lumber, 3 pkgs machinery, 305 cs oils, 51 cs wheat, 51 pkgs railroad material, 100 sks middlings, 250 bbls lime, 47 bales hay, 100 lbs and 16 cs manufactured tobacco, 603 sks bran.

## San Francisco Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The Hawaiian steamer Kaiulani, built here for the Wilder Steamship Company of Honolulu, sailed yesterday on her maiden voyage, taking a full cargo for Kahului.

The transport Grant will sail for Manila on Wednesday with the Forty-eighth Infantry (colored). This will probably be the last full regiment sent to the Philippines, although recruits will probably be sent from time to time.

The steamship Zealandia, formerly of the transport service, is lying at the Broadway wharf. Up to this time none of her officers have been discharged, and there is a general feeling aboard that the steamer will soon go to sea again. Rumor says that the Zealandia is going into the Hawaiian trade.

The following vessels were on the berth in San Francisco for Island ports December 21:

For Hilo—Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk, 1,357 tons; Spreckels line; Courtney Ford, Am. bg, 352 tons; Spreckels line. For Honolulu—Archer, Am. bkt, 845 tons; Planter's line; Cyrus Wakefield, Am. sh, 1,941 tons; Hawaiian line; Aloha, Am. schr., 742 tons, to arrive; George Curtis, Am. sh, 1,686 tons; Planter's line; Dora Bluhm, Am. schr., 315 tons, Island line.

## Latest Freights and Charters.

Eva, Am. schr., 263 tons (at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Hilo, H. I., by Chas. Nelson.

Archer, Am. bkt, 845 tons—Passenger and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Planters line, by Welch & Co.

Courtney Ford, Am. bg, 352 tons—Passenger and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in S. O. S. Co.'s line, by J. D. Spreckels Bros. Co.

Okanagan, Am. schr., 600 tons (at Ludlow)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Talbot.

Santiago, Haw. bk, 902 tons—Passenger and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in O. S. S. Co.'s line, by J. D. Spreckels Bros. Co.

C. D. Bryant, Am. bk, 823 tons (at Nanaimo)—Coal thence to Lahaina, H. I.

Cyrus Wakefield, Am. sh, 1,941 tons—Passenger and merchandise, San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Irrawaddy, Am. schr., 1,608 tons (now at Philadelphia)—Has been purchased by C. D. Lane of San Francisco; cost, \$104,600.

Annie M. Campbell, Am. schr., 485 tons (at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Tacoma Mill Co.

Emilia Claudia, Am. bk, 185 tons—Passenger and merchandise, San Francisco to Kahului, by Alexander & Baldwin.

## BORN.

ESTON—HOWARD—Dec. 25th, 1899, by the Rev. W. M. Kincaid, at residence of Dr. Nichols, Edith Preston and Geo. A. Howard, Jr.

## MARRIED.

ESTON—HOWARD—Dec. 25th, 1899, by the Rev. W. M. Kincaid, at residence of Dr. Nichols, Edith Preston and Geo. A. Howard, Jr.

The following are the officers of the tea Maru, L. E. Bemis succeeding Comfort as purser: Commander Going, Chief Officer M. Reb, Chief Engineer A. H. Seaver, L. E. Bemis, Freight Clerk L. Mehr, Surgeon R. De Pue Rick-

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From San Francisco, per ship Amer- icas Maru, December 27. For Honolulu—Miss Anna M. Sawyer, Miss Blanche Blanchard, Gov. A. Cleghorn, J. Marsden, W. M. Campbell, M. M. Kohl, Stephen Bennett, Mrs. E. Morten, Henry Ford, W. J. Trout, Wm. M. Leighton, T. M. Starkey, Arthur Sewell, Miss E. Schaefer, Dr. F. L. Miner, Mrs. F. L. Miner and daughter, Dr. R. W. Anderson, S. W. Caldwell, Mrs. S. W. Caldwell, H. M. Loud, C. F. Scholl, Mrs. C. F. Scholl, G. M. Whitney, Mrs. J. M. Whaley and two children, Dr. C. C. Welburn, Chas. Carruthers, L. Gurman, H. L. Achilles, Ed. Johnson, Mrs. Ed. Johnson, H. Focke, Mrs. G. H. Koch and two children, A. P. Judd, Mrs. A. F. Judd, D. P. Jenkins, John Emmanuel, Will Stout, John H. Wilson, Through—For Yokohama—M. Yamaguchi, H. W. Chang, G. W. Trimble, Geo. E. Frisbie, H. Mizuta, H. Matsui Miss M. E. Phillips, H. Schieffelbaum for Hongkong—Miss Gertrude Schalberger, Mr. Dickson, Mrs. H. H. Sergeant, Mrs. M. F. Steele, A. Hope Doeg, P. S. King, N. G. Van Sant, Grant Van Sant, Mrs. C. Goodman, T. S. Holt.

## Departed.

For Kappa, per stmr. Waialeale, December 26.—J. P. Pfeiffer, C. Ganzer, J. Lehman, J. Gillis, H. Ackebach, O. Akenbach, H. Detty, E. Watkins, J. Depp, O. C. Swan, W. Dean, D. Welsh.

For Molokai and way ports, per stmr. Mokoli, December 26.—W. E. Lowell, W. Meyer, K. Atkinson, W. H. Palme, W. F. Haase, Sister Susanna, Sister Robertina, Mother Delphena, P. Baron and wife, F. W. Kohe.

For Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, December 26.—Mrs. H. D. Wishard and family, H. D. Wishard, Miss L. A. Curtis, Miss Thatcher, Miss A. Kaaloa, Mrs. Wolters, J. A. Smith, S. H. Comstock, J. K. Kauaiama, J. R. Hall, J. Anderson, J. B. Alexander, H. P. Walton, H. G. Danford and family, E. Page, Miss C. Wright, Mrs. J. F. Scott, Mrs. E. J. G. Bryant, M. D. Monsarrat, D. L. Peter- son, W. Danford, C. M. Neal, J. Cord, P. Higgins.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, December 26.—F. Smith, Lillian Smith, M. Rialto, Mrs. Rialto, F. Naylor, A. N. Kepola, G. Robertson, C. H. Fowler, B. Peck, J. Vincent, Mrs. J. Spencer, Miss H. Spencer, Mrs. J. Wallace, K. Araki, A. Betteridge, Mr. Awana, A. Caaveiro, J. Andrade, A. H. Benson, D. W. Driscoll, J. M. Kauae- kela, Mrs. G. Hall and daughter, F. Woods, Mrs. Woods, A. Bortsford, N. N. Bell, Lettie Baldwin, Miss M. R. Woods, S. Baxter, J. Heard, Mr. and Mrs. Boggs, M. B. Curis, W. D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, S. Wright, J. S. McCandless, Miss E. Fletcher, F. Ohrst, S. Baldwin, A. Haas, H. Sharp, Mr. Keinhsuzike, J. W. Duquette, T. Hughes, Miss L. A. Curtis, R. Hind and wife, J. W. Givens and wife, Miss Jones, E. Schneider, C. H. Hele, Hon. J. L. Kaufman, L. G. Groves, Miss L. Beresford, Mr. Fletcher.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Aus- tralia, December 26.—Miss E. C. Anderson, Miss M. Ash, B. M. Ascherman, John Alger, C. H. Atherton, Miss M. L. Barnard, E. M. Brown and two children, Lady Bromley, F. Brughoff, G. L. Behr, Herr Busch, C. O. Baker, Miss L. Cutler, Stanley Cutler, C. J. Chapman, H. C. Callahan, Major J. A. Dreffeil, wife and two daughters, F. A. Discos, Geo. A. Davis, T. S. Dickens, H. P. Eakin, A. T. Eastman, A. G. Eames and wife, J. H. Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. Humphris, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Dr. J. F. Keeth and wife, J. K. Keenan, C. C. Leftwich, R. H. Long, Mr. Ly- saeth and wife, Duke McNeil, E. C. Macfarlane, Dr. H. V. Murray, E. D. Mattis, W. B. Miller, J. M. O'Brien, H. Rump, Robert Lowrie, Mrs. E. Richards, Miss Alice Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, J. R. Stanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Turner, Mrs. J. Twoued and child, Master A. Turner, F. A. Voight, E. P. Vaughn-Morgan, W. H. Wallace and wife, A. Zuckermann.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Noeau, for Kukuhiae and Honokaa, sails at 9 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Ke Au Hou returned yesterday from the wreck of the Kihonaka, having been unable even with the aid of the tug Iroquois to get the unfortunate steamer off the reef. She will return on her usual run this afternoon.

The old steamer Cleveland, which arrived from Honolulu ports yesterday morning, sailed immediately to the relief of the wrecked barkentine William Carson. She will return on her usual run this afternoon.

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For San Francisco Shipping.

## SEA AND SHORE

## BY AUTHORITY.

WILLIAM DOWSETT, Esq., was this day appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, vice John Crowley, resigned.

The Board now consists of George Bell, Chairman, David Kohl and William Headman.

ALEX. YOUNG,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Dec. 16, 1899.

2134-3t

Fumigating Algoa's Cargo--Coal  
Ship Jabez Howes In-Island  
Steamers Sail.

Piled high on the Esplanade alongside of the Pacific Mail Company's warehouse in last night's driving rain were thousands of packages of Oriental merchandise off the big freighter Algoa. In a hot, sulphurous room adjoining with air fans forcing fumes into the airtight warehouse sat Health Inspector Charlock. He had not enjoyed a wink of sleep owing to a continual demand for his services for the past forty-eight hours. Tired with continual watching over the Asiatic freight, for the proper disinfection of which he alone is responsible, he has continually kept the fires going under the roasting squares of chemicals. From them blue flames danced up, filling the room with suffocating air. Longshoremen were busy out in the patterning rainfall trying to shield the valuable freight with tarpaulins, while the drays were hauling it to the makau end of the Fishmarket, where it is to remain until it can be delivered to the unfortunate Chinese consignees, whose stores are now quarantined. During the morning the plague-stricken front had another reminder of a previous experience during the cholera epidemic years ago. For all remembered how the Alameda, from Sydney for San Francisco, steamed away without mail or passengers when she heard of that dread disease in Honolulu. And so the Grant, the big United States army transport, with the Forty-eighth Infantry from San Francisco for Manila, composed of colored soldiers, left without delay when the word plague was passed to her by the pilot. All that was left as a momento was a package of official documents from the War Department marked "Important," which was flung to United States Quartermaster Ruhlen, who went out especially to secure the landing of some forty tons of stores for the depot commissary and which was greatly needed at this post. Off the Grant sailed. Over the rail grinned the dark-skinned soldiers. On the decks could be seen the men gathered in groups shooting craps, dancing jigs and singing songs to banjo accompaniments. The soldiers were in the best of spirits and the merriment was boisterous on board, notwithstanding the siege of quarantining on Angel Island, which they had undergone before sailing for the Philippines. The ship Jabez Howes was sighted off Diamond Head late in the afternoon and will come into the harbor this morning. The Mauna Loa, from Kona and Kauai ports, is also due today, and will resume her regular schedule next week, if health regulations will permit. Both the Island steamer lines are making every effort to cope with the situation and they are commended by all.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

by the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

BAROMETER THERM. HUM. COND. WIND.

Barometer corrected to 32° F. and sea level, and after the 1st of February or standard gravity of Lat. 45°. This correction is .06 for Honolulu.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy all our material at Sheriff's, Receiver's, Trustees' and Assignees Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for free Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

35th and Huron Sts., CHICAGO.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING

been appointed administratrix of the Estate of James A. King, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the said James A. King to present their claims, duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, at the office of the HAWAIIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT CO.,